No. 3629.- VOL CXXXIII

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

With Special Supplement: SIXPENCE.

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#### NEGLIGENT OR A SCAPEGOAT? - PRINCE VON BÜLOW.

It became known on Saturday night of last week that Prince von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, had resigned his office. Later came the news that the Kaiser had refused to accept the resignation. From that moment Prince von Bülow began to figure even more prominently in what has been called the "conversation crisis" than the German Emperor himself. According to the German Foreign Office, the Chancellor, having received the draft of the "conversation" from the Kaiser, did not read it, but passed it on to the Foreign Office, who gave it out for publication. It is significant that there are two opinions as to Prince von Bülow's action. He is accused by one party of being negligent; by another of acting willingly as his Imperial master's scapegoat.—[Photograph Supplied by L. E. A.]

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#### KING EDWARD TO THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

ON Monday last King Edward's message to the Princes and peoples of India was proclaimed throughout our great Asiatic Dependency to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of government by the Crown. The proclamation passes in review the work that has been accomplished during the half-century, and declares that the principle of representative institutions is to be extended, and that measures, shortly to be announced, are at present in the making. The wording of the proclamation, which was read by the Viceroy in Durbar at Jodhpur, on Monday, is exceedingly dignified, and will not soon be forgotten. It is announced that while conspiracies against the Government will be repressed with a stern arm, the sentences of persons undergoing imprisonment for political offences will be remitted or reduced. And we are told that at the New remitted or reduced. And we are told that at the New Year a special reward will be conferred upon the Indian troops in recognition of their valour and fidelity.

#### PARLIAMENT.

FOR the fault of the Suffragists who chained them-T selves to the Ladies' Gallery, and of their male sympathisers who flung leaflets on the floor, the House of Commons has for a time excluded strangers of both sexes. The Lords also have taken precautions, but the measures of self-defence are not so conspicuous in the Upper House as in the "popular Chamber," which has looked very chilly with its tiers of empty benches. A few stray Peers and a specially favoured or distinguished person have been the rare occupants of the end gallery, from which in earlier months curious or eager faces looked down; and, instead of large bevies of ladies glittering behind the grille and forming a bright scheme glittering behind the grille and forming a bright scheme of colour, only one or two personal friends of Mrs. Lowther have sat inconspicuously in her apartment. Agents of the liquor trade and of temperance societies have been specially aggrieved by the exclusion of strangers during the debates on the Licensing Bill. Members themselves have been consoled by being spared the worry and expense of visitors, and so far the empty Gallery has not rendered controversy less keen or thorough. There was an interesting and unusually amicable discussion on the proposal to restrict Sunday opening to three hours, and it was supported by a number of Unionists. So encouraging was the House that the Government decided to limit the hours to some extent in London also; but when protests were made on behalf of hotels and restaurants, the Ministers declared that it was only the law with respect to the sale of intoxications. it was only the law with respect to the sale of intoxicating liquor which would be altered, and they undertook that the Bill would not restrict the opportunities now enjoyed of obtaining liquor with meals in a room set apart for the purpose. The provision enabling Justices, on renewing a license, to prohibit the employment of women, was withdrawn by the Government on account of the strong opposition to it. Many Liberals, led by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Socialist, voted against the withdrawal; but, in spite of their protest, the barmaids were spared.

#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

#### "DOLLY REFORMING HERSELF," AT THE HAYMARKET.

VERY wisely, Mr. H. A. Jones has returned, in his new Haymarket piece, to the vein of comedy, and inasmuch as he has avoided that spectacle with which he has so wearied us in the past of a married woman eloping or giving her lover a rendezvous, and has struck fresh required. eloping or giving her lover a rendezvous, and has struck fresh ground in a quarrel scene between a husband and a wife over the lady's extravagance that is immensely amusing, it looks as if the popular playwright had at last scored another success. Not that there are not dubious elements in this story of "Dolly Reforming Herself." The point of the New Year's resolution on which the plot is made to turn is laboured to a tiresome extent. A certain Professor, too, who is one of the characters of the play, a doctrinaire who disbelieves in free-will and talks about the grey matter of the brain, proves a bore to the audience as well as to his stage-companions. Long before the last curtain falls, that phrase "grey matter" has been reiterated ad nauseam. Then, again, Mr. Jones has got in this piece two distinct threads of interest, which he has woven together very clumsily; indeed, they are not woven together at all. It is not until we are shown Dolly's many vain attempts to drive from her house the foolish but dogged cousin of It is not until we are shown Dolly's many vain attempts to drive from her house the foolish but dogged cousin of hers who is making love to the Professor's wife that we are genuinely entertained; and it is not till we come to the scene in which Dolly's boyish husband goes nearly frantic with rage as he studies the various items of her year's bills that we are carried away by laughter. This scene should make the fortunes of the play, especially as it is the only one in which Mr. Robert Loraine and Miss Ethel Irving are given any chances. But here, with the man trying to keep calm, yet constantly exploding with rage: the girl wife man trying to keep calm, yet constantly exploding with rage; the girl-wife alternately wheedling and protesting, tearful and car-essing, till both burst out into a row royal-actor and actress give us the quintessence of comedy, and conceal adroitly the touch of vulgarity inherent in any such passage of arms. Of the hysterical and lachrymose sentimentalist, Miss Margaret Halstan gives a portrait that is exceedingly clever, and she has a good foil in Mr. Charles Maude, who has just the right manner of stund are sistence as the layer. This result is the first manner of stunders. stupid persistence as the lover. This quartet-for Mr. Lowne is not very happily cast—fairly divide between them the honours of the performance.

[Other Flayhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY, M.P.

BY G. S. STREET.

XXXVII.-ROWS AND REBUKES.

"A NOTHER row, Tom! Can your nerves really stand it? Isn't the Government getting frightened?" "I don't suppose so, but I know that we're all of us getting bored. The question is, can you bore people into doing what they don't want to do? You can frighten them, of course. You can also make them do your will by making them desperately uncomfortable. But if all you can do is to irritate and bore them for a few minutes every now and then, I doubt if you'll succeed that way. That seems to me the real weakness of the Women-Suffragists' tactics. They point out that great results followed on pulling the real weakness of the Women-Suffragists' tactics. They point out that great results followed on pulling up Park railings and rioting in Trafalgar Square, and all that. Well and good, or well and bad, according as you look at it. But in those cases there was real violence and the threat of indefinite violence, with the necessity of indefinite violence of repression, behind, and so people were really frightened. But it would have to be a very cowardly Government indeed to be frightened by the amount of violence women can achieve, and I don't think the men who are on their side achieve, and I don't think the men who are on their side achieve, and I don't think the men who are on their side are likely to do anything terrific in the way of violence either. You see, women can't pull up railings, or knock people down, or anything of that sort. I know some athletic young women who would be pretty useful in a scrimmage, to be sure. But if you take the average, all they can do in the way of annoyance is to impose on the police the unpleasant but not difficult duty of arresting them, and to make a scene like last Wednesday's—which they won't get the chance of repeating. It don't amount they won't get the chance of repeating. It don't amount to much." "And wasn't the scene effective?" "No; if I may say so, as a theatrical show it was badly stage-managed. Chaining themselves to the grille was a happy idea, no doubt. But why on earth choose a moment when the House was nearly empty—in the dinner hour—and at its dullest? Why didn't they choose a time when the House was packed to hear Arthur Bal-four denounce the Prime Minister? And why, when four denounce the Prime Minister? And why, when they'd got their chance of saying a few trenchant things before they could be moved, couldn't they say something a little neater? 'Stop that nonsense and attend to the women,' was rude and hackneyed. Surely Miss Pankhurst might have given them a few thrilling epigrams for the occasion. No, it was much flatter than it need have been, and anyhow, as I said, it was merely a passing joke, or, at the most, a mild irritation. Remnant, who was speaking, went on like a man, and the debate was never interrupted." "But didn't you say these rows brought in adherents and money?" "Yes, but I should think that sort of adherents wouldn't go on being staunch and generous when they see that nothing happens. If you take the line of violence and there's no real violence to back you up, in the long run you'll fizzle out. I don't think it's worth those clever women being shut up for and going through the tortures you'll fizzle out. I don't think it's worth those clever women being shut up for and going through the tortures of prison. I admire their pluck immensely, and I'm infernally sorry for them—because I doubt if even from their own point of view it's good business. They can go too far, and yet they can't go far enough."

"And now for your solid work, Tom. What have you to say for yourself?" "Oh, we've been trundling the old Licensing Bill along. It's weary work. That is, it would be weary work if one did any of it, which, I frankly confess, I don't. Asquith got pitched into for staying away one night, but no one notices my absence; and so, if you really want to know anything

absence; and so, if you really want to know anything about it, I refer you to the papers. Talking of the papers, there was a neat little debate in the Lords the other afternoon which might have done you good. Why? You call yourself a journalist, don't you?" "If appearing in print once a week gives me that honoured title." "Well, then, the Duke of Northumberland got his knife jolly well into you. He said you were an inquisitive set of brutes—or words to you were an inquisitive set of brutes—or words to that effect—always poking your ugly noses into other people's business; asking the Duke what he had for breakfast, and generally making beastly nuisances of yourselves." "My dear Tom, I don't care what he has for breakfast. Why should I?" "Well, you mayn't, but your pals do." "My pals?" "Don't you give yourself airs. You're all in the same boat, you know. I suppose the papers live by telling us what the Duke has for breakfast, and if they didn't live they couldn't print your rubbish, could they? So you're responsible." He refused to understand—like many other people—how very superior some of us are to others, and I let him refused to understand—like many other people—how very superior some of us are to others, and I let him continue his account. "Somebody brought in a Bill to admit your confounded Press to the meetings of local authorities, and the Duke of Northumberland objected. He pointed out what nuisances you are, as I've told you, and he related a horrible story of your inquisitiveness. One of you, it seems, actually made a fuss because no provision for the Press had been made at a private funeral. What have you to say to that?" "Only, I'm afraid Tom that if that was the worst the Duke knew afraid, Tom, that if that was the worst the Duke knew of reporters' inquisitiveness they got off very lightly. The reporter didn't insist on the coffin being dug up and rine reporter than t hists on the conin deag day and unscrewed that he might give a description of the corpse. Perhaps the deceased was not an eminent person. But has no one said anything more valuable than these unkind remarks of the Duke of Northumberland?"

"Well, we've had the Unemployed debate." "No use, Tom. You and I anticipated that in our inspired way last week. "I like your John Burns for cticking."

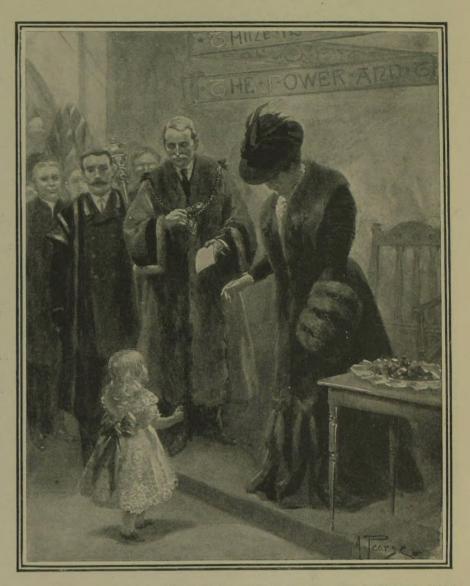
use, Tom. You and I anticipated that in our inspired way last week. I like your John Burns for sticking to his guns, though I quite understand the Labour men's irritation. They ought not to be angry with him, though, but with our happy-go-lucky system, which never will look forward. But I'm told Ballour made a speech on Friday, on your interminable Licensing affair, which everybody cheered?" "So everybody did, for the simple reason that he talked common sense, about not driving people to drink spirits instead of beer, by forcing them to store their drink. That's the sort of point all we plain men, on both sides, understand. But it's also the sort of point which makes no political capital, and so we all cheer and then take no more notice of it."

#### ELECTIONEERING, CHARITY, AND PAGEANTRY.



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: MR. W. H. TAFT, HIS WIFE, AND SON.

The new President has been War Secretary of the United States, was the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and has been civil Governor of the Philippines. He was born at Cincinnati in September 1857, graduated at Yale, and was admitted to the Bar in 1880. For a time he was a journalist, and, later, a Judge.—[Photograph by Bolak.]



THE REOPENING OF A BRANCH OF THE Y.W.C.A: MISS VICTORIA KAY SHUTTLEWORTH PRESENTING A PURSE TO PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

That branch of the Y.W.C.A. which has its home at 6 and 8. Kemplay Road, Hampstead, has been enlarged, and was reopened the other day by Princess Christian. The new room was named by the Princess "The Princess Christian Room."

FROM THE DRAWING BY A. PEARSE



THE LORD MAYOR - ELECT, AND SOME WORTHIES WHO WILL FIGURE IN HIS PROCESSION: SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT
AND PEOPLE IN THE PAGEANT ORGANISED BY MR. LOUIS N. PARKER.

The chief novelty of the Lord Mayor's Show on Monday will be that portion of the procession organised by Mr. Louis Parker. This is to be illustrative of the Press, the poets, and the musicians, from Chaucer to Milton. [PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LORD MAYOR BY ARTHUR WESTON; OTHER PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL-GRAY.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SAID some time ago in these columns that speeches seemed to me to be much improved by interruptions. But things are getting a little too stiff at present, when the interruptions commonly occupy much more time and space than the speeches. Under the Suffragette and other similar excitements, it begins to be really desirable that we should come to some general conclusion about the principle of riot and regulation. Now, I think there is one general principle which may fairly and emphatically be laid down. There is no excuse for any disorder which is not rebellion. It is permissible in extreme cases to smash the State;

it is never permissible merely to make it work badly. I should almost be inclined to put the matter in this form: that active resistance is sometimes right, but passive resistance is always wrong. If I am so strongly convinced that the inhabitants of the Battersea flats have to pay too much income tax that I think myself justified in the sight of Heaven and humanity in joining a rifle club with a view to shooting all the authorities and replacing them by others, then I think that I might be a highly respectable person. But if I made it a general principle for the remainder of my life to subject them to small annoyances, I should be wrong. Suppose that, whenever I wrote to the officials, I made them pay twopence extra for the stamp. Suppose, whenever the official called on me, I worked a dexterous substitution by which he went away with an inferior hat and umbrella. Suppose I always kept him waiting twenty minutes when I could have come to him in ten. Suppose I kept a freshly-painted wall for him to lean up against, and a frail and insecure chair for him to sit down upon. Then I think I should have an insufficient conception of the State's dignity, and not a very satisfactory regard for my own.

The difference between rebellion and anarchy is that rebellion, by its nature, achieves a purpose; and, having achieved that purpose, returns to the normal rhythm of law and order. Rebellion is as abnormal as an emetic or an amputation, and it is sometimes as wholesome. But it is only wholesome if it is an abnormality which is intended promptly and decisively to restore the normal. I may thank a doctor for cutting off my leg if I am in deadly peril of poison; but I shall not thank any gentleman who continually chips larger or smaller pieces off my leg accordingly as he thinks that I am not looking quite

the thing. I may thank a doctor for making me sick, but not for occupying himself through a long and busy life in making all my food more or less sickening. So rebellion, because it is crucial, must be responsible. It must be thinking not only of the disease, not only of the brief and desperate remedy, but also of that healthy condition which it desires to render permanent; and which, when once effected, it will respect as a fixed thing. In other words, we may restate our original proposition thus: To be responsible for a rebellion is to be responsible for a new Government. Anyone who is in revolt ought to be mainly thinking of that condition of affairs against which he would not be in revolt.

But I will have nothing to do with this notion of a nibbling anarchy; the perpetual doing of small, indefensible things.

A gentleman ought either to welcome a man to his house or to kick him out of it; he has no business systematically to make him uncomfortable as long as he is there. In the same way, human society (to whom we stand in primary and natural relations) is either our mother or our wicked and usurping stepmother; she cannot be merely an objectionable acquaintance to be teased with vulgar, practical jokes.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK: DR. MACLAGAN, WHO HAS ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF HIS DUTIES.

Dr. Maclagan is over eighty-two. Fifty-six years ago he retired from the Indian army; for thirty years he was a Bishop; and seventeen of these he spent as head of the Northern Province. The resignation is to take effect at the end of the year.

Our duty to human government is either to make it work swiftly or to stop it working. There cannot be any special value in its working hugger-mugger and anyhow. Anarchy is defensible as the only atmosphere in which a new Government can be created; but anarchy will be very dreary as the permanent and continuous atmosphere in which an old Government shall live.

Unfortunately, there can be little doubt that this notion of a mild, but perpetual mutiny has become very widely recognised as a weapon for those who believe themselves rightly or wrongly oppressed. Not to gag an enemy with rope, but to gag him with

noise; not to suppress opinion by edict, but to suppress it by confusion; not to cut off the King's head, but to attempt by howling to make him lose it—these expedients are being more and more used. I do not say that there are not peculiar occasions upon which they may be the best expedients. But I object to the general recognition of the method myself, and I object to it for two very strong reasons. First, because it prevents order; and second, because it prevents revolution. As long as you can tell people that it is enough to carry banners, they will never

again carry guns. And that will be a horrible pity.

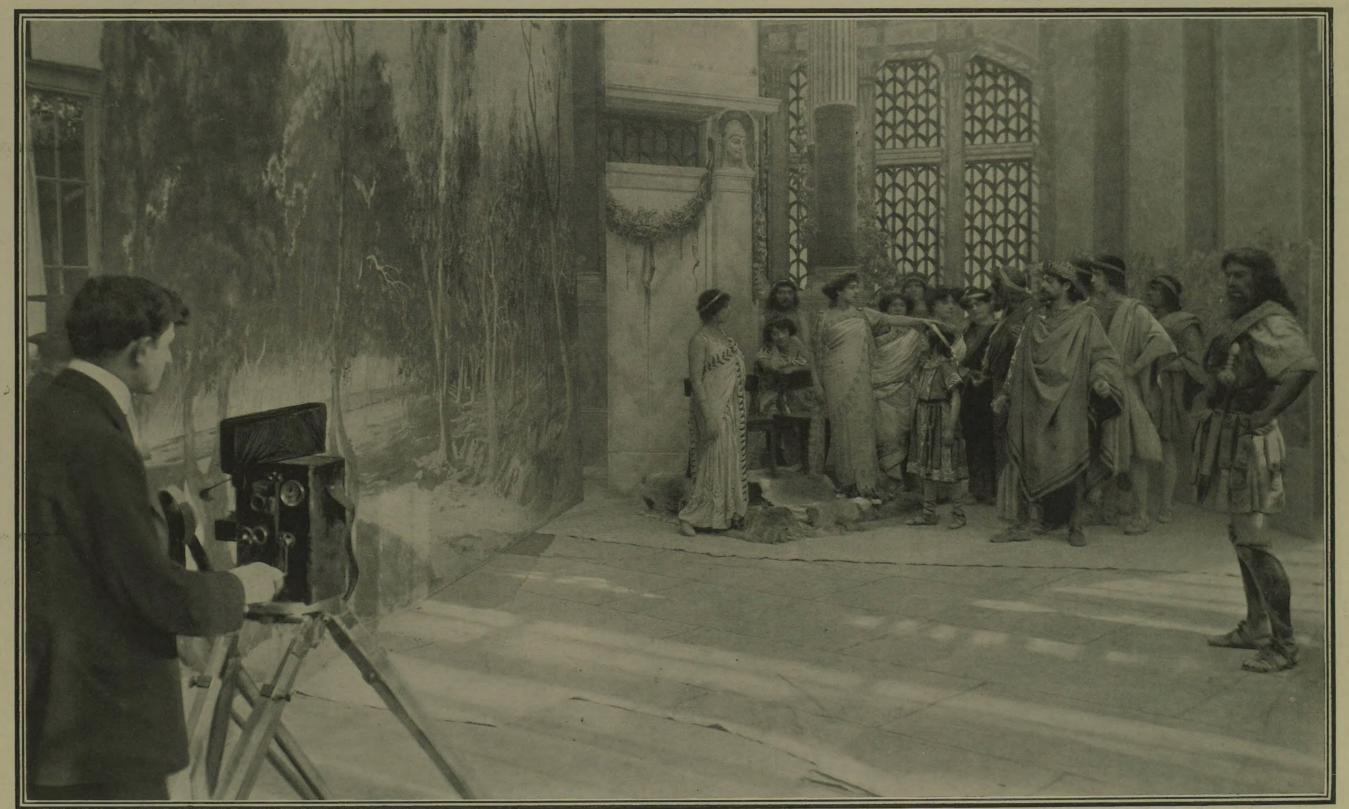
As it is, the future of England opens before me as a vista of useless riots and no revolution. Every one will attempt to carry his own tiny reform by bluff and bullying, by threatening a civil war which will never happen. It is as if the correspondence between two paralytics should entirely consist of threats of horse-whipping. I, for instance, happen to think that the craze for Sunday closing is an oppressive and unmeaning fad, mingled of the dregs of Calvinism and the thick fat mud of plutocracy. I cannot picture any cause in my mind for honouring the day of rest by closing all the resting - places, or for celebrating a Church feast by forbidding feasting. But suppose that, in the future, I wish to resist this ridiculous law, I shall not do so by decent constitutional means, nor by honest revolutionary means. I shall neither write nor fight. I shall sit down outside a public-house every Sunday morning and keep on ringing the bell. I shall be a noble sight.

Therefore I think that the English are about to effect the last and worst of their compromises, a compromise of mere chaos. They are going not to alter the law, but to keep the law in so soft and futile a state that chance judges can manipulate it from above and chance mobs can manipulate it from below. Every reform which is effected by a feeble disorder will be open to the same feeble disorder in its turn. Miss Pankhurst will continue to shove her head through the window of Parliament and shout "Votes for Women!" until, out of dreary good - nature, people give her her vote and her seat in the House of Commons. She will rise from that seat to speak (and she speaks extremely well), and exactly at that moment somebody else

will thrust his head through the window of Parliament, and by shouting "Votes for Rabbits!" (or whatever you like) will render her excellent speech entirely inaudible. There is no end to the process; not even by giving votes to rabbits. It does not come to a head as real revolution does. It does not give us first real war and then real peace, as the genuine revolution does. The people who manage these things have neither the courage to fight nor the strength to sit still. We belong to our nation until the awful moment when we decide to split it with civil war; and then we ought to belong to a perfectly peaceful nation which does not yet exist.

#### ACTING FOR POSTERITY: A MODERN PERFORMANCE THAT MAY BE WITNESSED HUNDREDS OF YEARS HENCE.

M. Louis Delaunay (A High Priest).



Mme. Bartet (Penelope).

M. Albert Lambert (Antinous).

M. Paul Mounet (Ulysses).

#### GREAT ACTORS AND GREAT PLAYWRIGHTS WORKING FOR THE CINEMATOGRAPH: PERFORMING "LE RETOUR D'ULYSSE."

The cinematograph has reached such a remarkable pitch of perfection that it is not surprising that it is at length being taken seriously by the artist. Paris leads the way in the new development, and there has already been produced a play written and acted solely for the cinematograph. It was written, too, by M. Jules Lemaître, a member of the French Academy, and played by such well - known actors as Mme. Bartet, M. Le Bargy, and MM. Paul Mounet, Albert Lambert, and Louis Delaunay. Amongst the other famous authors

who have written scenarios for the same purpose are Victorien Sardou, Anatole France, Henri Lavedan, Edmond Haraucourt, Georges d'Esparbès, and Lenôtre. Those who have supplied music include Saint-Saëns, George Hüe, and Fernand Le Borne. It is intended that the music shall be given by means of the gramophone as the pictures are reproduced on the screen. Thus it is likely that performances of theatrical works given to-day will be reproduced for the benefit of those living hundreds of years hence.



New President of the Royal Society.

William Dalrymple Maclagan, Archbishop of York, resigned his see last week in consequence of failing health and advancing years. He went to Buckingham

hald Gei-

tributions to the literature

of science are admitted on every hand to be of the first

The Right

Rev. Sir Love-

lace Tomlin-son Stamer,

son Stamer,
Bart., whose
death is announced, entered his
eighty-first
year last
month. Edu-

cated at

Rugby and at Trinity College, Cam-

**建建设设置** 

Palace on Saturday last and saw King Edward, who accepted his resignation. Born in 1826, Dr. Maclagan served in the Army, from which he retired with the rank of Lieutenant, to enter St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1856. Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, ordained him, and he became curate, first of St Saviour's, Paddington, and then of St. Stephen's, Marylebone. As Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society he made his mark as an organiser, and before many years had passed Bishop Jackson offered him the Vicarage of Kensington, which he accepted. He was appointed Chaplain to Queen Victoria about the same time. Lord Beaconsfield gave him the See of Lich-

field in 1878, on the death of Bishop Selwyn, and in 1891, when Archbishop Magee died, after holding the See of York for a few months, Lord Salisbury pointed Dr. Maclagan in his place. A High Churchman always considerate of the Evangelicals, Dr. Maclagan was associated with Archbishop Temple in the letter to the Pope on the Anglican Orders. Sir Archi-

MISS MURIEL MATTERS.

A Suffragette who chained herself to the Grille.

kie, who has been elected President of the Royal Society, was born in elected President of the Royal Society, was born in Edinburgh in 1835 and educated at the High School and University of that city. The list of his attainments and honours is a very lengthy one. He held the D.C.L. of Oxford, the D.Sc. of Cambridge and Dublin, the LL.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, and the Ph.D. of Upsala. He was the first Murchison Professor of geology and mineralogy of Edinburgh University, and the Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society for four years from 1890. The list of his publications is very lengthy, and his conand his con-



THE LATE RT. REV. SIR L. T. STAMER, Bt.,

bridge, he was ordained in 1853, and Suffragan to the Bishop of Lichfield.

succeeded his father, the second Baronet, seven years later. He was Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, and then Archdeacon; Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury; Rector of

#### PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

THE NEW EARL OF DROGHEDA,

Formerly Viscount Moore

Lafayette

MR. W. J. BRYAN, Deleated Candidate for American Presidency.

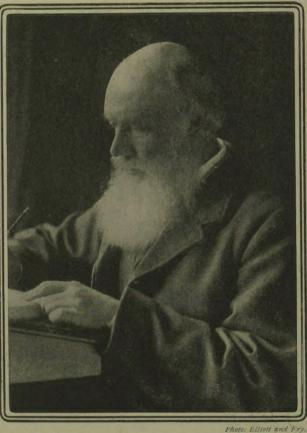
> Edgmond, Prebendary of Lichfield, and, finally, Suffragan to the Bishop of that diocese.

> The Right Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster is the adopted son of the late Right



THE RT. HON. H. O. ARNOLD - FORSTER, Who is to Retire from Parliament.

Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. Educated at Rugby and at University College Oxford, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in 1900, and Secretary of State for War in 1903. He has sat for Croydon in the Unionist interest for two years past, after representing West Belfast since 1892, but has decided not to contest the seat again. Mr. Arnold-Forster, who has been contributing a series of important articles on military administration to the columns of the Standard in



THE LATE DR. EDWARD CAIRD. Former Master of Balliol.

the past few weeks; is the author of many works of political and social interest.

Scholars, men of letters, and all who have passed through Balliol College in the last fifteen years, will regret the death of Dr. Edward Caird, who died on

Sunday night last at Oxford. A younger bro-ther of Principal Caird, he went Glasgow University with the intention of entering the Scottish ministry, and passed from there to

THE LATE EARL OF DROGHEDA, Former President of the Navy League.

Balliol College as Snell Exhibitioner. Elected to a Fellowship at Merton, the late Master of Balliol returned in 1866 as Professor of Moral Philosophy to Glasgow, where his brother was already a Professor of Divinity. In 1887 Dr. Caird's position in the world of thought was established by the publication of his great work, "The Philosophy of Kant." In 1893 he succeeded Dr. Jowett as Master of Balliol, a position from which he retired last year on account of ill-health.

Ponsonby William Moore, ninth Earl of Drogheda, whose death is announced, was in his sixty-second year. He succeeded his cousin in 1892. Educated privately, Lord Drogheda entered the Civil Service in 1868, and came into public

notice when he was appointed President of the Navy League. Viscount Moore, who succeeds to the title and estates, is now in his twentyfifth year.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was born at Salem, Illinois, eight - and - forty years ago. He is a barrister, a journalist, and the happy posses-

sor of lungs and vocal chords that were the despair of Mr. Taft's



MISS HELEN FOX,

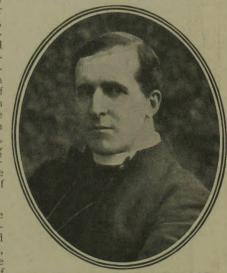
A Suffragette who chained herself to the Grille.

Mr. McKinley beat him twice for the Presidency, once by 95 votes and again by 137. This was in the days when "free silver" ran in double harness with Democracy.

The Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., who has decided not to go to Montreal, has been Suffragan to the Bishop of London since 1901, the year when he was appointed a Canon of St. Paul's. Born forty-four years ago, educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford, Dr. Lang became a student of the Inner Temple in 1883. He has been

studen. curate or de Vicar Leeds, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, Fellow of All Col-Souls' lege, and Felnd Dean of Divinity of Magdalen College. He has written several books, including "The Opportunity of the Church of England."

Sir George Wyatt Trus-cott, Lord Mayor - Elect, received the knighthood when he was appointed

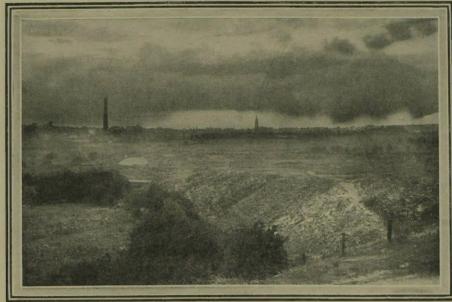


THE RT. REV. COSMO GORDON LANG, Suffragan to the Bishop of London.

Sheriff in 1902, and is eldest surviving son of Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, who was Lord Mayor of Educated privately in London London in 1879.

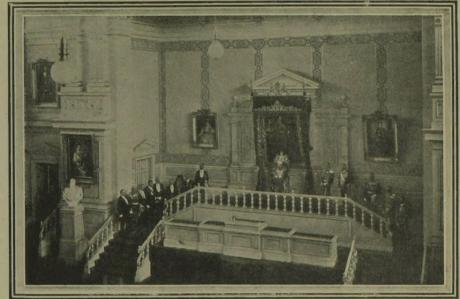
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#### MATTERS POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.



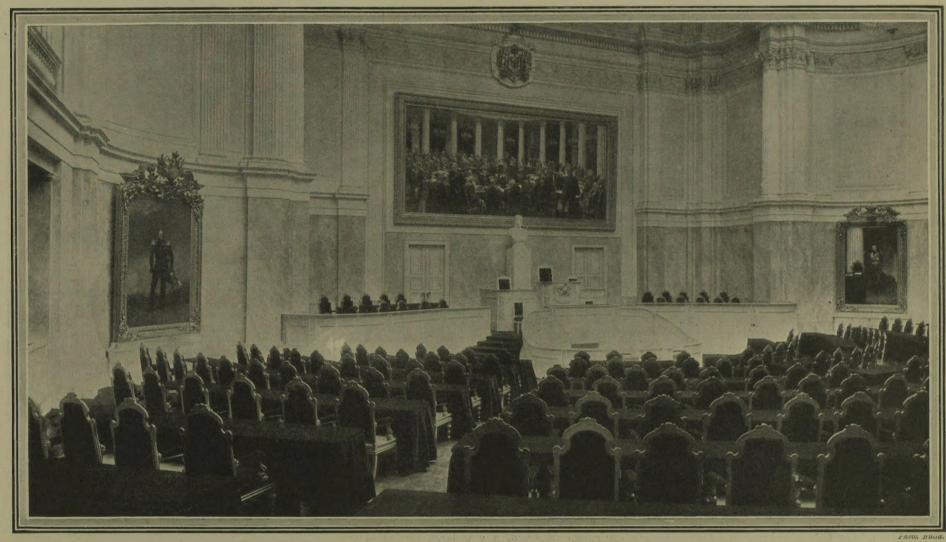
MAKING WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED: WASTE LAND THAT IS TO BE CULTIVATED AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

With the object of providing work for the unemployed, the Wolverhampton Town Council have decided to purchase seventy-seven acres of unclaimed land and have it cleared, levelled, and developed. The price to be paid is about £50 an acre.

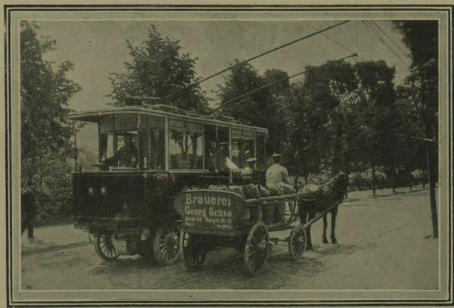


A FATEFUL DECLARATION: KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA ANNOUNCING THE INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA TO THE SOBRANJE.

The first declaration of Bulgaria's independence was made, it will be remembered, in the old capital, Tirnovo, first in the Church of the Forty Martyrs, then on the Hissar on the site of the ancient castle which was the residence of the Bulgarian Tsars for two centuries.

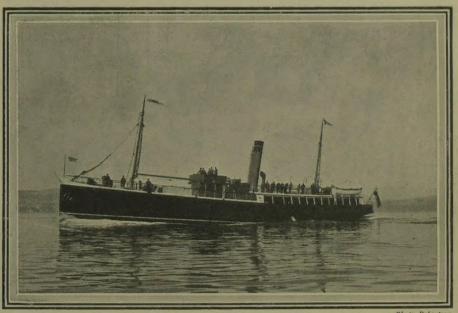


EXTENDING THE RUSSIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS: THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE DUMA.



A TRAM - CAR THAT DOES NOT CALL FOR RAILS.

The Highways Committee wished to extend their operations by running trams of the type here illustrated through the Blackwall and Rotherhithe tunnels. The London County Council has, however, rejected the scheme. The car shown in the photograph is in use in Germany.



THE FIRST BRITISH SHIP FITTED WITH A GYROSCOPE TO PREVENT ROLLING. The photograph shows the R.M.S. "Lochiel," which has been fitted with Dr. Schlick's gyroscopic apparatus for preventing ships rolling at sea. The apparatus has been tested with satisfactory results.

and Paris, he entered the service of the City in 1882, and was elected Alderman of the Dowgate Ward in succession to his father in 1895. Sir George is a Governor of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and the Bethlehem Hospitals, and of Queen Anne's Bounty.

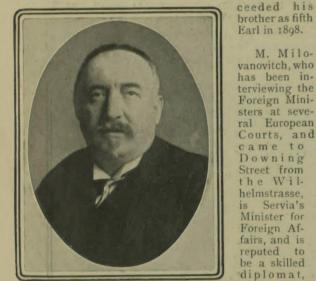
He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour of France and of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and is Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the City Lunatic Asylum. Like his father before him, Sir George Wyatt Truscott is highly esteemed in City circles

The Earl of Desart, K.C.B., who will be his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the International Naval Conference which will meet in London on Dec. 1 next, has had some experience of naval matters; for, on leaving Radley College, he served for three years as a midshipman before going to Trinity College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-four the Earl of Desart was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. Assistant-Solicitor to the Treasury in 1876, he became Solicitor to the Treasury, King's Proctor and Director of Prosecutions in 1894, retaining these offices until the pre-

sent year, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Mathews. It will be remembered that the Earl of Desart represented Great Britain in Paris on the North Sea Inquiry Commission that followed the Dogger Bank outrage during the Russo-Japanese War. Earl Desart suc-

M. Milo-

Servia's



M. MILOVANOVITCH,

with every move in the great Bal-Servia's Envoy to Great Britain. kan game at his finger-tips. He has spoken rather freely to news agents and correspondents, and left London on Sunday last for Paris. His mission will probably Sunday last for Paris. His mission will probably terminate in Rome. In the meantime observers of the Near Eastern Question note with interest, not unmixed with anxiety, that the Crown Prince George

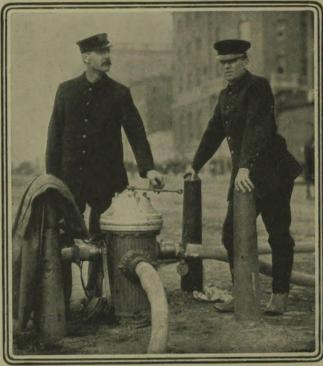
of Servia has received a most flattering welcome from the Tsar. Anglo-German It is no exaggeration to say that all Europe was startled by the Relations. publication last week in the Daily Telegraph of a conversation between the German Emperor and some English diplomat whose name has not transpired. In the course of this interview the Kaiser declared that his sentiments towards Great Britain are of the friendliest character. He protested against the suspicion with which his every action is regarded on this side of the North Sea, and went on

to declare that he was instrumental in frustrating French and Russian attempts to compel Great Britain to bring the Boer War to an end. Urged by his affection for his grandmother, Queen Victoria, he went so far as to prepare a plan of campaign, to be placed before the British War Office, and he says that this plan was set out on lines that Lord Roberts came

NEW YORK'S DECISION TO ABOLISH THE FIRE-ENGINE: TESTING THE NEW HIGH - PRESSURE WATER - MAINS.

New York has come to the conclusion that it will abolish the fire-engine, and to this end it has been arranged to run water at a very high pressure through certain of the mains. It is claimed that under the new system the water can be thrown to a greater height than it could be with the aid of the engine.

very near to following. This extraordinary interview, probably the most remarkable that a crowned head of a great State has ever given to the Press, created an enormous sensation. German public opinion has been very deeply stirred, and it is to be feared that the



NEW YORK'S DECISION TO ABOLISH THE FIRE-ENGINE: A STAND-PIPE FROM A HIGH-PRESSURE MAIN WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR FOUR HOSES.

net result of the Kaiser's candid declaration has been anything but what was intended. France and Russia are exceedingly annoyed, a very large section of the German populace is bitter to the verge of disloyalty,

while in this country the Kaiser's frank statement con-cerning the attitude of a large section of his subjects has done more to strengthen the Navy League and those who plead for fresh battle-ships than all the home-made writing and platform-speak-

ing of the past twelve months.

Although winter The Romance of Furs. has delayed its arrival, the period

that separates us from frost and snow can be no more than a short one, and the fancy of women, and of men too, turns towards the furs that are at once among the most attractive garments worn, and perhaps the most interesting. If the wearing of furs is a delight, it must be conceded that their pursuit is equally fascinating to those who traffic in the world's half-known places and even risk their lives to bring the much-desired skins to market. By the courtesy of Messrs. Revillon and Co. we are able to give some figures as well as facts relating to an industry that is carried on wherever beasts are to be found carrying a skin that will serve their masters. The path of the trapper is beset with difficulties. The story

adventures used to make one of the strongest appeals to boys when told by such masters of schoolboy fiction as the late R. M. Ballantyne. of schoolboy fiction as the late R. M. Ballantyne. Nowadays the pursuit is more scientific than it has of schoolboy

ever been. Traps, snares, and rifles have been improved beyond the recognition old-time trappers, and in place of the half - civilised squatter or the uncivilised Indian we find among the

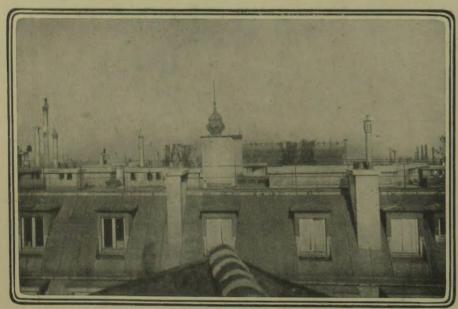
trappers men who are naturalists and sportsmen as well as traders. The reward of their labours varies considerably. The skin of the American wolf is worth from 15s. upwards, that of the



THE EARL OF DESART, Appointed British Plenipotentiary at the International Naval Conference.

brown bear from £3, the skunk varies from 10s., and the Canadian wolf from 25s. The common squirrel may fetch no more than 1s., the grey variety doubles that modest figure, and the opossum doubles that. The raccoon is worth twice as much as the opossum, the common fox rises from 10s., and the rare opossum, the common fox rises from 10s., and the rare silver fox from £30. The blue fox should command £5 or more. The lynx will vary from £3, and the civet from as many shillings. For the white bear, prices rise from £5, which is about the starting price of the blue fox. The chinchilla is worth from 30s. upwards, and the beaver goes at twice that price, which is about the value of the Hudson Bay marten, and rather more than that of the Arctic white fox. The Russian sable is worth anything from £7 upwards; the black-and-silver fox may fetch £40 or more, while the skin of the rare Alaska sea-otter will hardly be purchased for less than £100. Low prices rule for the American skunk, than £100. Low prices rule for the American skunk,

for the Russian ermine, and one or two others; but the price varies in obedience to the decree of fashion, and the skin that is worth very little to-day may appreciate considerably, for purely extrinsic reasons. Happily, there is little reason to believe the supply will die out, for Nature seems to give added cunning to the hunted animal, and as its pursuit spreads its resources increase.



THE FIRST STATION FOR AEROPLANES: THE HOUSE-TOP THAT IS TO LET AS AN AIR-SHIP GARAGE.

The house stands at the corner of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris, and the owner wishes to let its roof as a station for flying-machines. He has already advertised his desire.

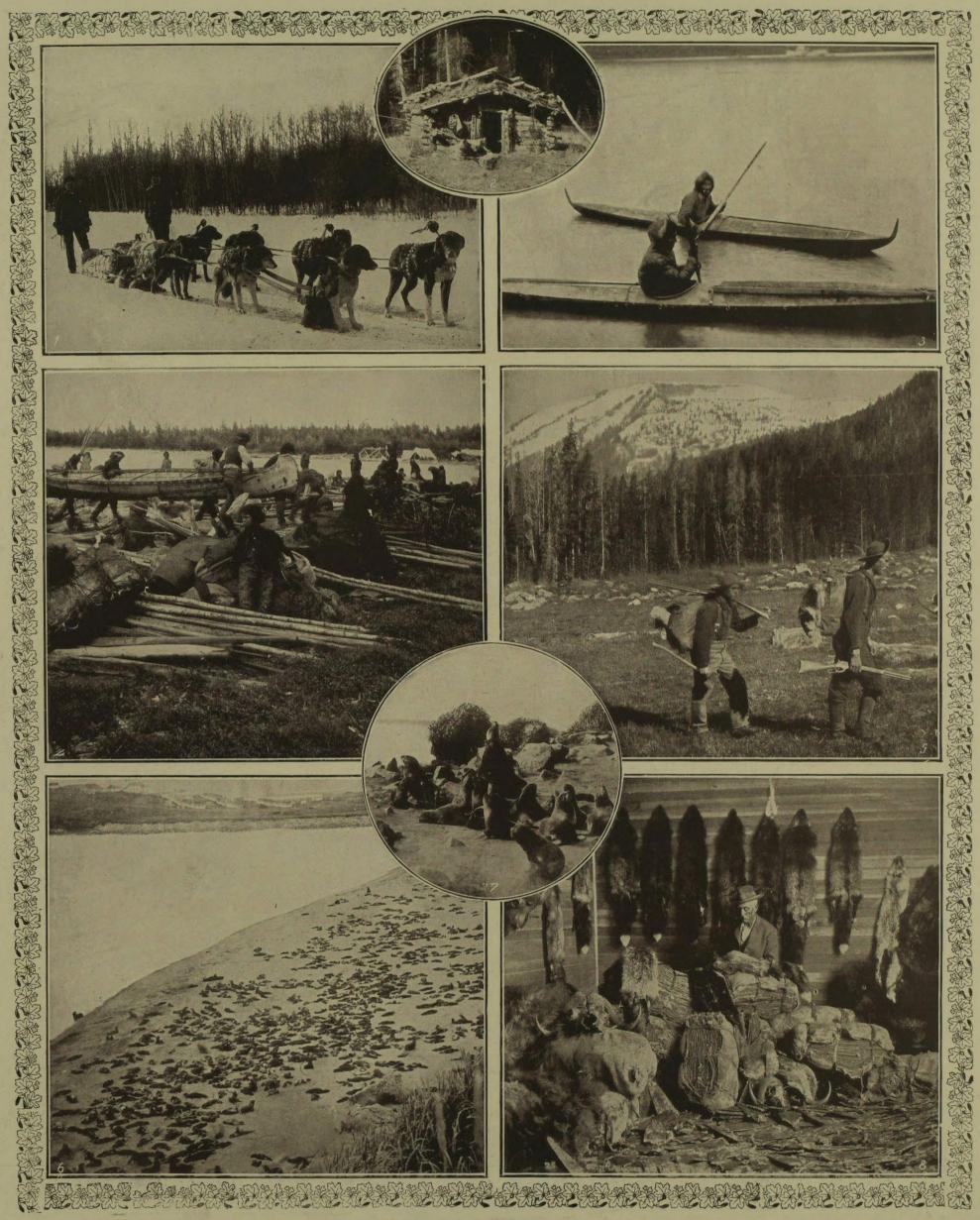


A REINCARNATION OF BUDDHA IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL: THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET IN PEKING.

Buddhists look upon the Dalat Lama as a re-incarnation of Buddha. Four years ago he fled from Lhasa before the British troops, and he is now living in China

#### THE GOLDEN FLEECE SOUGHT BY THE MODERN JASON:

HUNTING MY LADY'S FURS.



1. TRANSPORTING FURS BY DOG-TRAIN OVER AN ALASKAN TRAIL. 2. A TRAPPER'S CABIN IN THE IDAHO WOODS. 3. SEA-OTTER HUNTERS IN THEIR KAYAKS OFF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

4. INDIANS LANDING WITH FURS ON THE SHORE OF THE GREAT SLAVE LAKE. 5. TRAPPERS ON THE TRAIL IN THE NORTH-WEST.

6. A COLONY OF SEALS ON THE BEACH AT ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA. 7. A SEAL AND HIS FAMILY. 8. SORTING THE BLACK FOX SKINS FROM £7000 WORTH OF FURS.

It has been said that fur-trading and fur-hunting are the oldest industries of mankind," and," wrote Miss Agnes C. Laut recently, "it is an industry that has led to the path-finding of half the world.

Not glory in the abstract, but the little beaver, led discoverers from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, and from the Mississippi to the Rockies. Likewise, it was the little sable that led the Cossacks across what is now Russia, from the Ural Mountains to Kamchatka; and it was the big sea-otter that led Russians, Americans, Spaniards, and Englishmen around the world in crazy boats to the exploration of Western America from Alasks to California."

#### AN INDUSTRY THAT HAS LED TO THE PATH-FINDING OF HALF THE WORLD: THE QUARRY OF THE FUR-HUNTER.



- I. AMERICAN WOLF.
- 2. BROWN BEAR. 3. SKUNK.
- 5. THE COYOTE.
- 4. CANADIAN WOLF.
- 6. THE GREY SQUIRREL
- 7. THE COMMON SQUIRREL.
- 9. AN OPOSSUM.

- 8. A PHALANGER.
- 10. A LEMUR.
- - 11. INDIAN WILD CAT.

  - 12. PERSIAN CAT.
  - 13. WILD SHEEP, 14. THE COMMON FOX. 15. THE SILVER FOX.
- 16. A MONKEY FROM
- GUINEA.
- 17. THE POLE CAT. 18. THE CIVET. 19. THE RACCOON
- 20. THE ANGORA RABBIT.

23. ANOTHER AFRICAN

MONKEY.

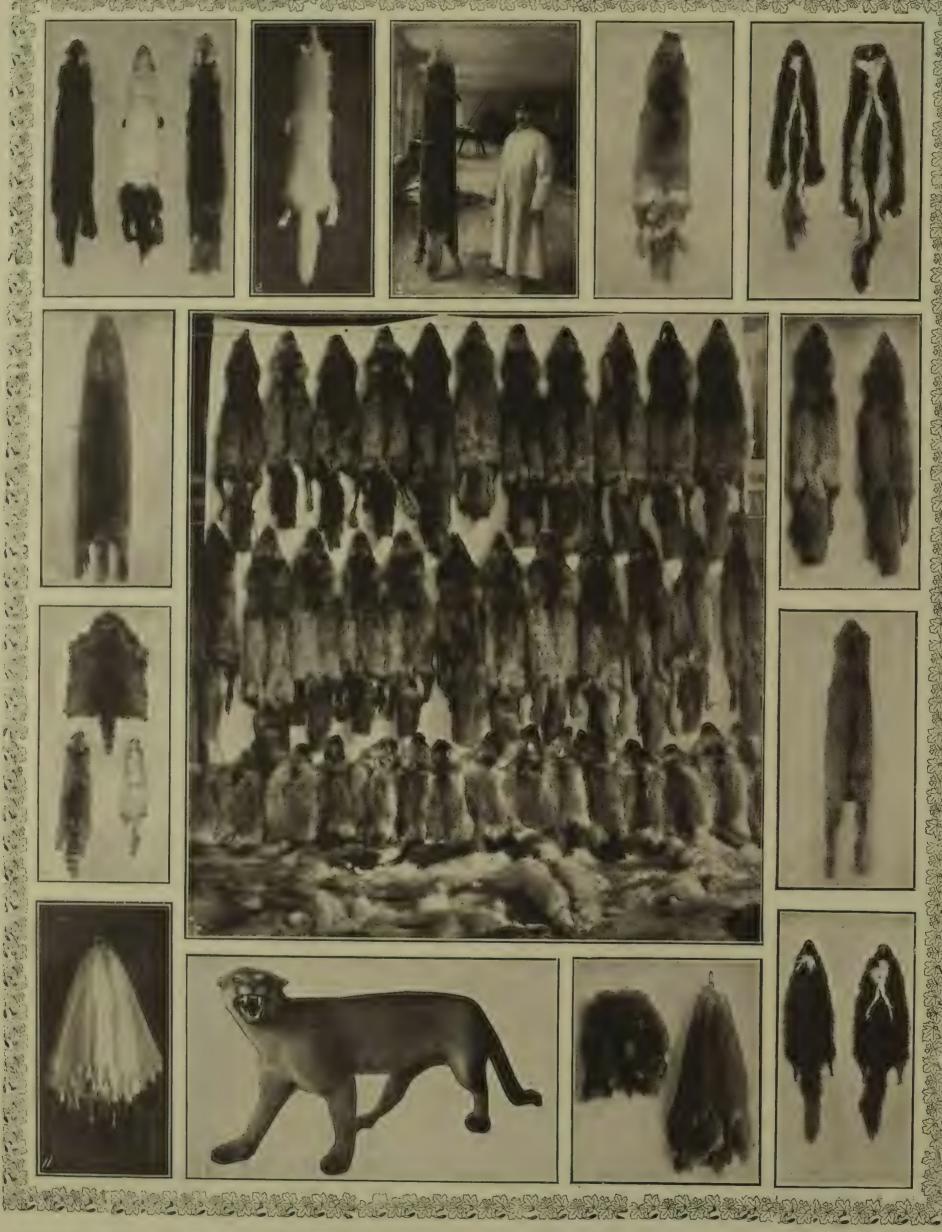
- 21. THE COATI. 22. THE LYNX.
- 24. THE SIBERIAN WOLF. 25. KANGAROO.
- 26 and 27. THE WHITE BEAR.
- 28. SEA BEAR.
- 29. THE WHITE FOX. 30. THE BLUE FOX. 31. THE SABLE. 32. THE OTTER.
- 33. THE ERMINE. 34. THE ALASKAN BEAR. 35. BEAVER. 36. MUSQUASH.
- 37. THE BINTURONG.
- 38. CHINCHILLA. 39. COMMON BADGER. 40. THE PENEC.
- 41. BADGER.

Although a good many fur-bearing animals whose peles were favoured by fashion have become extinct or almost extinct, the fur trade itself cannot be said to have suffered. Buildnes, for instance, have been exterminated as far as the fur trade is concerned. Beaver is becoming racer and racer. The sea-otter, once responsible for 100,000 peles a year, can now be counted good for not more than 400. The fur-said, which used to give 100,000 sizes a year, now gives ofform ten to fourteen thousand. But their place has been usurged by other furs. Again, according to Miss Laut, "there is more money going to trappers to-day for skunk and murkest and fox, than ever was made out of beaver

certainly not lead to the extermination of fur-bearing animals. "Fashion in the fur trade is simply this: one woman or man takes a fancy to try some new wrinkle, and has it made to order, say, a chinchilla stole, or a sable trimmed eage, or a misk coat. Someone cles cess it, and orders one like it. That special fur then becomes the fashion, and prices to up. Word goos out to the trappers. They pursue that fur most because it pays the best. While that fashion is in, other furs get a rest and the animals multiply?

#### THE GOLDEN FLEECE SOUGHT BY THE MODERN JASON:

FURS THAT MY LADY FAVOURS.



- 1. HUDSON BAY MARTEN.
- 2. ARCTIC WHITE FOX.
- 3. A £300 ALASKA BLACK, SILVER-TIPPED SEA - OTTER.
- 4. CANADIAN RED FOX.
- 5. LOW-GRADE AMERICAN SKUNK.
- 6. ALASKA SEA OTTER.
- 7. BLACK AND SILVER FOXES.
- 8. NATURAL BLACK AND SILVER FOX.
- 9. RACCOON.
- 10. NATURAL NORTH-WESTERN LYNX.
- 11. DRESSED RUSSIAN ERMINE.
- 12. PUMA. ,.
- 13. RUSSIAN SABLE, RAW AND DRESSED.
- 14. HIGH-GRADE AMERICAN SKUNK.

In the photograph of Hudson Bay marten, the centre skin shows the Indian method of handling the skin pelt out; the skin on the left is of great value on account of its dark colour. Most dealers grade the American skunk according to the white in it: the less white there is the more valuable the fur. Of the skins shown in the photograph of the natural black and silver fox, that on the right, being nearly all black, is the more costly, and is valued at about £500. Dressed Russian ermine is sold in bunches of forty skins, called "timbers." Russian sable-skins shrink to about half their normal length when raw, and regain their length when dressed.

#### "WHAT MORE CAN I DO THAN I HAVE DONE?"

PHOTOGRAPH BY HALFTONES



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser's conversation concerning his friendship for this country has been, and still is, the most important topic of the time. It is evident that his Majesty really wished to show his friendship for England, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that his declaration of good feeling should have aroused much controversy not only in his own country, where there appears to be much bitterness, but especially in France and Russia.

#### SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



Waynfiete Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SOME FOOD PROBLEMS.

It is matter of fact, but still a circumstance which mostly escapes public notice, that there is scarcely a social question into which scientific considerations are not sooner or later imported. The case of neglected children, the feeding of the hungry, the question of the unemployed—a matter of political economy—the arrest of natural degeneration, and even alcoholic discussions, are all examples of topics which, for their due elucidation, demand a certain amount of scientific knowledge. Especially is this the case with matters relating to the economic feeding of the people. The

ting to the economic feeding of the people. The starting and successful management of a soup-kitchen must be organised on grounds which are scientific in nature. We must know the foods which, while cheap, will afford due nourishment and support for hungry bodies, and which will supply these bodies with working power—supposing always the cry of "right to work" means willingness to labour. Evidently a vast deal of money might easily be wasted in supplying to the destitute food of a character which cost much and afforded a meagre return in the way of sustenance.

Take the question of tea, coffee, and cocoa for instance. Involved therein is a food-problem of no mean kind. Thousands among the masses drink tea and coffee under the idea that these beverages constitute foods. This is the case of people with not too



A SCIENTIFIC SUBSTITUTE FOR THE UNSCIENTIFIC DIVINING ROD:

MODERN WATER - FINDERS.

The user of the divining-rod is still employed when it is sought to find water; but it would seem that his work is to be taken from him. The apparatus here illustrated, which is the invention of M. Daguin, will, it is said, do away altogether with any questions of luck or "instinct," as with its aid the modern water-finder can hear water that is a very considerable distance below the surface.

outlay on tea and coffee no adequate return is obtained. Neither is a food: each contains for all practical purposes nothing which can build up the body, or give it working power; and these are the two aims subserved by all our attempts to nourish ourselves. Tea and coffee are beverages which afford us so much of the water that is an essential element in our daily diet. They contain each a stimulating principle which acts as a temporary reviver of the nervous system. Beyond this we find nothing in the way of actual nourishment in these drinks; therefore the man or woman who has to look narrowly into the ways and means of living is absolutely wasting money in their purchase.

With cocoa the case is widely different. It contains representatives of all the food-elements included



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE. - No. XXIII.

MR. ARTHUR ALCOCK RAMBAUT,

Radcliffe Observer, Oxford.

is well laid out, while that spent on tea and coffee is literally wasted. People with plenty of money to spend on foods at large may take coffee and tea as food-adjuncts. To rely on these beverages for nutriment is, physiologically regarded, a policy of nutritive suicide. To feed the poor on common as a morning and evening beverage would

a policy of nutritive suicide. To feed the poor on cocoa as a morning and evening beverage would, therefore, be a sensible plan. A cup of cocoa and bread represents a serviceable meal, and, in respect of cheapness, compares very advantageously with the cost of tea and coffee. If cocoa were substituted for the latter fluids, we should hear less of undernourishment, feebleness of body, and inability to work on the part of the poor. Another food-problem is that which concerns the value of certain

vegetable foods in relation to economical feeding. Vegetarians have many and varied "fads" in their systems of feeding. Some consume milk, cheese, and eggs, in addition to their plant - dietary. Others will have no starchy matters, and others prefer nuts. The list of such tendencies in diet is very large, and the views of extremists may be passed by with the remark that the systems represented are unadapted for the mass of a nation living in a temperate climate.

But the vegetarians' teaching regarding the value of such articles as peas, beans, and lentils should not be forgotten. Here, they stand on solid ground. These vegetables are rich in starch, contain a certain amount of gluten and fat, but are notable for the amount of legumin they exhibit. Now this latter element is a typical body-



DRAWN BY G. KUNZE.

AN INSECT'S REGAL STATE: THE QUEEN OF A COLONY OF TERMITES AND HER COURT.

Termites are frequently known as white ants, but, as a matter of fact, there is considerable difference between the two insects. The termite belongs to one of the lowest forms of insect life, while the white ant belongs to one of the highest forms. The white ant goes through a complete metamorphosis after birth; the termite remains as it is born, save that it grows. Nevertheless, the social life of the termites shows greater organisation than that of the ants. They are divided into castes, and, for instance, have an army whose business it is to defend the ordinary citizen. Every colony has its king and queen, both of which are much larger than the other members of the colony.

much money to spend on foods in any case. The mill-girl, the shop-girl, the working woman at large, and the artisan all exhibit a blind devotion to tea and coffee, and some of them drink these beverages morning, noon, and night. As a result we find undernourished and feeble frames, unfit to discharge the ordinary duties of life, and we note medical men blaming this under-feeding for a vast number of the ailments which afflict the masses. Here, also, comes in the consideration of economics in food. For the

in a dietary. It is rich in fat, this last a most important heat-producing and force-evolving food. It contains starch, a typical muscle-food; it has a share of gluten, which is a body-building substance; and it likewise contains minerals, and an active principle or stimulant known as "theobromine." Cocoa is, therefore, a perfect food in its way—as perfect as bread or beef. It is not contended that a person should live on cocoa alone; that which the masses should be taught to appreciate is the great truth that money spent on cocoa

building food. It ranks with the albumen of beef, the curd of milk, and other nitrogenous foods. Peas and lentils, therefore, are in their way highly nutritious articles, and their cheapness renders them, like oatmeal itself, very valuable investments. If the poor are to be fed on a nutritious diet, and one which is within their means, they should pay greater attention to the vegetables just noted. A basin of pea or lentil-soup with bread constitutes a fair meal, out of the assimilation of which the body can develop energy and repair tissue-waste.—Andrew Wilson.

#### PRAYING FOR LUCK AND HONOURING THE DEAD.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. D'AMATO.



ALL SOULS' DAY IN NAPLES: WORSHIPPERS AT THE ALTAR OF SKULLS.

Every Monday the people visit the ancient cemetery of Fontanelle, to pay honour to the dead. This they do also on All Souls' Day, and it is that festival which yields the most picturesque sight of the year. Many make a pilgrimage to the altar of skulls not only that they may pray for the dead, but that they may pray for luck in drawing lottery numbers. In reality, the cemetery is a disused stone-quarry into which the victims of the great plague of 1656 were thrown. Since then the remains of these unfortunates have been removed to another grotto, and skeletons found in various convents, churches, and elsewhere have replaced them.

#### THE PLEASANT LOT OF THE INEBRIATE IN CAPTIVITY:

THE COMFORTABLE QUARTERS OF THE INMATES OF A STATE REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES.



OFFICIALS AS VOLUNTEER FIRE-FIGHTERS: FIRE-DRILL BY THE OFFICERS.



INEBRIATES, UNDER THE CARE OF AN OFFICER, PREPARING DINNER.



INEBRIATES DRESSMAKING IN THE LIGHT, AIRY WORK-ROOM.



INEBRIATES "GETTING - UP" THE OFFICERS' DRESSES, COLLARS, ETC., IN THE LAUNDRY.



INEBRIATES AT WORK IN THE WASH-HOUSE.



INEBRIATES PLAYING A GAME OF DRAUGHTS.



BETTER THAN THE ORDINARY PRISON DIET: THE DAILY RATIONS OF AN INEBRIATE (DIVIDED INTO "BREAKFAST," "DINNER," "TEA," AND "SUPPER").

It will be seen that the woman inebriate is looked after by the State in no niggardly way: indeed, the rations of those in the State Inebriates' Reformatory at Aylesbury can be compared very ounce white loaf, a pint of tea, and, until the last day of her term, an ounce of butter. For dinner she has a six-coeca: and for supper a pint of gruel. This quantity of food should be contrasted with the two pounds fifteen ounces of solid food and three pints of liquid, which form the prison ration.

Officials, wearing the keys of their office, figure in most of the illustrations on this and the other page dealing with the subject.—[Photographs by Bulbbeck]

#### THE PLEASANT LOT OF THE INEBRIATE IN CAPTIVITY:

THE COMFORTABLE QUARTERS OF THE INMATES OF A STATE REFORMATORY FOR INEBRIATES.



- 1. THE AIRY, WELL-LIGHTED CELL OF THE INEBRIATE.
- 3. AN INEBRIATE IN HER CELL.
- 5. INEBRIATES AT EXERCISE IN THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

<sup>2.</sup> INEBRIATES GARDENING AT THE REFORMATORY, AYLESBURY.

<sup>4.</sup> A CORRIDOR OF CELLS.

<sup>6.</sup> INEBRIATES TAKING EXERCISE IN THE GROUNDS AT AYLESBURY.

The Manchester city justices have come to the conclusion that the woman inebriate is incurable, and they base this belief on figures. They state that, in the case of one particular home, the results of committals to that institution show that the place has failed to cure, and that the returns from other homes for inebriates are of the same nature. In the instance cited, each woman cost the home £100, and each, coming out at the end of her time, became helplessly drunk within a few days.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BULBECK.]



Who has just completed his book, "Famous Duels of the Fleet."

"A Spirit in Prison." It was a foregone conclusion to those who read "The Call of the Blood" that they had not heard the last of Hermione Delarey when they shut the book. Her real life was only beginning; Mr. Robert Hichens, with his flair for highly emotional situations, could hardly deny an eager audience another view of its poignant drama. "A Spirit in Prison" (Hutchinson) plays in the Bay of Naples, where Hermione, attended by the faithful Gaspare and joined by Emile Artois, watches her daughter grow to womanhood. She is watched herself, in her turn, by the two men, who guard the secret of her husband's infidelity. The long arm of coincidence extends itself; and the son of Maurice and Maddalena passes before

"HIS MARK": AN EXTRAORDINARY



dees not find

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her

her. He is

EARLY 14TH - CENTURY SIGNATURE. It the days in which writing was considered so mean an accomplishment that many nobles

could not sign their own names, designs frequently took the place of ordinary signatures. An interesting example of these is here illustrated. They were derived, of course, from the signet rin ;

pared, for the knowledge darkens her life even before it overwhelms her. And still here is the meaning of the title—by her knowledge she gains her freedom. She had been, although she did not suspect it, fettered to a lie for seventeen years, and her soul had suffered. She emerges into the liberty of enlightenment, to find that her world was not, as she had thought it, no wider than a grave. While there is life there is still love, and for Hermione love is a necessity. So the devotion of Artois finds its reward.

The work-"The Christian manship of "The Marriage." Christian Marriage" (Chapman and Hall) is executed with some contempt for niceties of situation and language. The result is bad for Mr. Vincent Brown, who cannot have meant his people to be ridiculous in their unguarded moments. Perhaps "slapdash"—a word which matches the colloquisties of the che the colloquialisms of the characters — best expresses the style of this curious novel. It is jerry-built, and to say that jerry - building happens to be the custom of the age is, of course, to make no adequate excuse for an author who has



What is one to make of these sentences, that done sound work. run consecutively?

Mrs. Formby says one of his sisters is twice divorced, and

another is going to be.'
"'We Cortises,' Leslie remarked, 'seem to be splodging in ranky circles.' Basilia rising suggested tea.'

THE ORDER WORN BY CHARLES I. ON THE DAY OF HIS EXECUTION: THE LESSER "GEORGE" IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION AT WINDSOR.

Sir Ralph Payae-Gillwey states in his book, "The Scaffold 'George' of Charles I.", that he has very little doubt that the lesser "George" here illustrated is the one worn by Charles I. on the day of his execution. It is the only existing "George" known to have been fitted with a portrait. The large rose diamonds, as well as the smaller ones, are missing from the orders and the portrait and the lid that covered it have disappeared.

uced by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold

The idea of the book is capital, if Mr. Brown had taken the trouble to work it out with the care it called for. Basilia Sharon was married to a man who deserted her for a so-called musical comedy actress, a woman of no soul or refinement. Basilia had firm opinions on the subject of the sanctity of the marriage sacrament, and when her husband, trumping up a disgraceful charge against her, obtained his

Contemporary France. divorce, she continued to look upon herself as his wife. He married another woman, who divorced him, and finally he married the musical-comedy girl, who ran off with another man. Humiliated and broken-down, he crawled back to the neighbourhood of Basilia, who received him back at once, disregarding the legal tie that still bound him to his last wife. Basilia was a sincerely religious woman, and when she went back to live with him, she scandalised a good many pious people. Was she, in the eyes of the Church, Edmund Sharon's wife? The book closes on the note of interrogation.

M. GABRIEL HANOTAUX,

Who has just completed his History of

Photo. Elliott and Fry

**LITERATV** 

"Salvator." The psychology of a revolutionary is a delicate thing to handle when, as in "Salvator" (Blackwood), the country for whose

emancipation he fights is dead, un-worthy of a man's devo-tion. The usual motive, it will be seen, is missing, if the leader has the eyes to observe it. This, however, was just what Salvator had not. He glo-ried in his own self-deception. He met the disbelief and the amazement and the desertion of practical people with the fervour of

fanaticism.



THE EARLIEST - KNOWN ENGRAVED PORTRAIT: SULTAN MAHOMET II.

Our illustration is from Mr. Stanley Austin's The History of Engraving," in which the art is dealt with from its inception to the time of Thomas Bewick. The book is likely to prove of use not only to the amateur, but to those professionally engaged in the making or selling of art works.

Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Mr. Werner Laurse.

There could, of course, be only one end for him. Mozambique, which was the scene of his heroism, lay stagnant; it did not want a revolution-at least not for the passionate reasons that Rodolfe Salvator assigned to it. He knew his own men were false, and that they were bought and sold day by day but he continued to work with them. In the end he was shot, by a traitor to his cause, just at the moment when success seemed to be in his grasp. It was not; because the Portuguese Government, wearying of troublesome sedition, had decided that the time had come to make an end of Salvator; but Mr. Perceval Gibbon lets him die without that knowledge, and so puts a fine crown to this poignant study of a wasted life. Mozambique is very impressively described, and the effect of the picture of its fetid insecurity heightened by the English chapters, where stress is laid upon the sleek, over - fed, civilised serenity of a southern county. Salvator, too, is contrasted with Charters, the level-headed, honest, country gentleman from whom, in an enforced holiday in England, he robs the girl he has hoped to win. It is a very clever book.



CROMWELL, AS ADAPTED FROM VANDYCK'S PICTURE OF CHARLES I. NOW AT WINDSOR.



THE PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL AS RE-ADAPTED AFTER THE RESTORATION TO ONE OF CHARLES I.

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey says of these illustrations: "The history of these very curious prints, now in the British Museum, is unknown. The plate from which they were both taken is obviously an impudent copy of Vandyck's great painting at Windsor Castle of Charles I. on a white horse. The accessories are, however, changed, notably the scenery and the attendant figure. The print of Cromwell is the earlier one, and in this the head of the Protector is shown in the place of that of the King. After the Restoration the head of Cromwell was erased and the li eness of Charles I. substituted."—[Reproduced by permission of the publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold.]

#### WOMAN OFFICIALLY PLACED WITHIN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST. S. BEGG.



THE STEEL LINK IN THE WOOLLEN WRAPPING: SUFFRAGETTES CHAINED TO THE GRILLE BEING REMOVED BY ATTENDANTS.

The action of the two Suffragettes in chaining themselves to the grille of the Ladies' Gallery, and then demanding votes for women, had at least one curious result that does not seem to have been much noticed. When the grille is in place, the ladies behind it are not technically within the House, but so soon as the grille is removed they are in the House. Thus the two Suffragettes in question were actually placed in the House by the attendants of the House. The chains used by the ladies were bound with wool, that no noise might be made while they were being fastened round the grille.



THE pictures by the Old, or Elder, Masters of the British School exhibited by Messrs. Agnew, on behalf of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, are more the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, are more interesting and more lovely than even these annual collections are wont to be. It is complained that the admiration given to the Old Master is unfairly given, making existence intolerably difficult for the Living Painter. But can it be said to be unfairly given when the world is always 'correcting or corroborating its admirations. The painter of the past, as such, holds no secure place in our admiration, but rather is his fame poised precarrously upon the differing judgments of every succeeding decade, or even year. On the same day this week Messrs. Agnew's and Messrs, Marchant's exhibitions are opened: Reynolds and Gainsborough are once more put upon their trial, and if out of the hudonce more put upon their trial, and if out of the huddled crowds

MISS SARAH BROOKE AS MRS. CHALLONER In "Bellamy the Magnificent" at the New Theatre.

of the Present these men are once more identified as masters and haled back their to pedestals, it is due only to the just workings of comparisons. They th e are aristocracy of the art.
Mr. James
Pryde, Mr.
William Nicholson, Mr. George Lambert, and Mr. William Orpen are, after all, of Commons — the busy, alert,

clever Commons, and only in the spirit of mockery and out of love of the incongruous would they consent to sit in the Upper House.

There is, of course, a higher House than that of which Messrs. Agnew's gallery is the headquarters. But the few great English painters of the eighteenth century make a sufficiently imposing and stately showing. Reynolds, in this exhibition, is particularly admirable. After the partial eclipse he suffered at the Franco-British Exhibition at the hands of Gainsborough, such fine examples as "The Children of the Fourth Duke of Rutland," "Lady Louisa Manners," and "The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache as Miranda" are extremely welcome. That a Manners maketh a good model has

MISS MARGARET HALSTAN, Who is playing Mrs. Sturgess in "Dolly Reforming Herself" at the Haymarket.

been proved in several generations, including our own, and Sir Joshua knew it. The girl in the group of the two children ranks



MLLE. VERA SERGINE In "Le Grand Soir" at Terry's Theatre.

high in the painter's unparalleled garden of little girls. She is upright and proper as a

"The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache as Miranda" is admirable as a portrait of a young lady of the eighteenth century, but deplorable as an illustration to Shakespeare. For all his high endeavour, Reynolds could never jump the hurdles of the Georgian era. And who can be sorry that his world was fenced round by the rims of his own tortoise-shell spectacles! Mrs. Tollemache trying to be Miranda, and failing, is much more interesting than Mrs. Tollemache trying to be Miranda, whom after all we have in Shakespeare, and succeeding. Another very lovely portrait by the same hand is the "Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, as Contemplation," painted in 1786. Here, again, it is Mrs. Stanhope, not Contemplation, whom we love.

Gainsborough's "Mrs. Monck," exquisite in the paint-

ing of the features, of too early a period to be ranked among the master's greater works, and his "Lady Howe, though a whole magni ficently treated, has a certain stiffness in the painting of the face that at the first glance arrests the progress of the visitor's admiration. But Gainsborough has dealt life to this lady's eyes



SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AS BELLAMY In "Bellamy the Magnificent" at the New Theatre.

and robed her in his palette's most exquisite silks and muslins, and tied her wrist with a black riband that is, among the pinks and silvers of her toilet, like a gondola in a Venetian dawn.

Like Mr. Pennell, Mr. Gutekunst dares to rank Whistler with Rembrandt, or, as the true-blue Whistlerman might be expected to put it, dares to rank Rembrandt with Whistler. In his exhibition of etchings at his gallery in King Street, he does this, and other greatly daring things. He sets Zorn beside Méryon, and Mr. D. Y. Cameron beside Millet, at which the two living voices should be raised in protest, for Méryon and Millet stand unassailable upon the greatest heights reached by the 'gravers of any time.



#### HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



No. XXIV. - MISS ETHEL IRVING, WHO IS PLAYING MRS. HARRY TELFER IN "DOLLY REFORMING HERSELF."

AT THE HAYMARKET.

Miss Ethel Irving's career has been one of exceptional interest, for she has come into her own as one of the best of our comedy actresses by way of the musical-comedy stage. Her first important part, indeed, was in "San Toy," and later she was seen in the leading role in "The Girl from Kay's." Her greatest success has been, perhaps, as Lady Frederick, in the play of that name which has just concluded a year's run,

#### THE HOUSE MOST DESIRED BY WOMAN: WOMEN AND THE COMMONS.



accused the presence of woman it's precincts, although woman has drew wanted it at work. For some time after 1288 ladies were torbidden ontry to the House; then they were allowed to watch the members at their deliberations from the "dog - hole" above the big chandelier which lighted the House. There about fourteen people could be accommodated at a time. Of this Miss Edgeworth says in her memoirs. "We went one night to the House of Commons. Mr. Whisbread took us there. A garrer the whole size of the room - the former chapel, now the House of Commons: below kit-cats of Gothic chapel windows stopped up appear on each side; above the floor, and above roof beams. One lanters, with ine tarning candle, all the light n the middle of the garret is what





emed like a sentry-hox of deal nards, and old chairs placed tood, and peeped over the top if the boards. Saw large chaudelier with lights blazing imredistely below: a grating of ron access weiled the light so that we could look down and eyond it. We saw half the able and the mace lying on it. and papers, and hy peeping hard two figures of clubs at the farther end; but no eve could see the Speaker or his chair only his cet; his voice and revible Order' was soon heard. We could are part of the Treasury Bench and the Opposition in their places the tops of their heads, profiles and yestures perfeetly." It was not until 1838 that, after much presente, a Select committee decided to mend mators somewhat. Their principal suggestion was "that a portion of the Strangers' Gallery at the meth and of the House, not



rapable of mentaining twenty four lidies be set apart for their accommulation, divided by a paromor tion the rest of the gallery, and Vir from by so open trelle At various times it has bee ed that the grille should be red, but objection has always cen, on the ground that while the grille is in place the ladies in the allery are not technically within the incts of the House, and that would be in the House, which is with the restrictions that obtained in the old House, it may be remarked that there were times when aristocratic ladies, rather than miss a grea speech, would don mate arrive and so secure admission. Widow FitzHarr's, who, in one of our





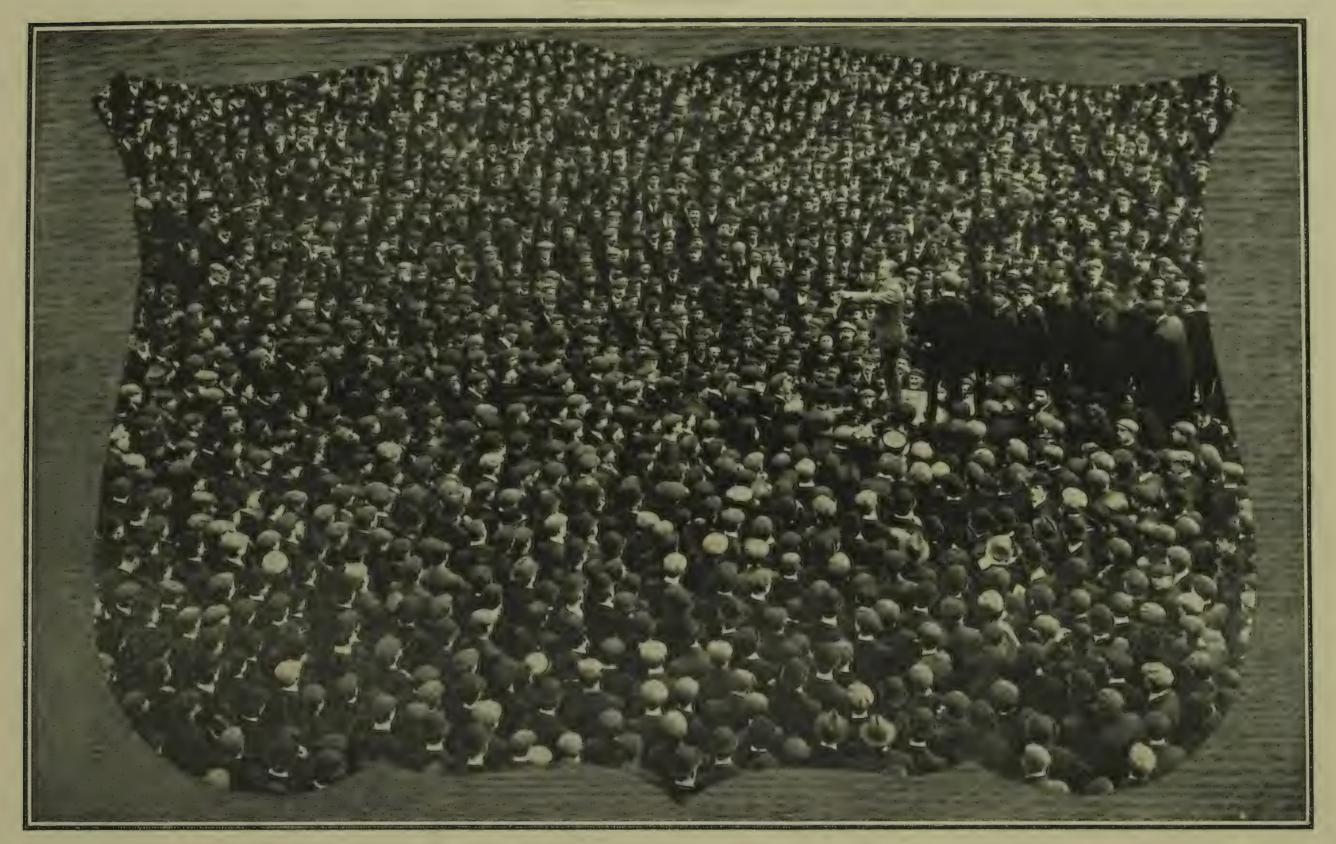
Ulbstrations, is shown at the bur of the House, was bur one of a number of wonless persnonges of the ported. Her busband was executed for having caused "a treasonable libel to he laid on the Protestants," and she came to the House to seek and for her children. Eventually it was decided to recommend Kind as "an object of objects. From that moment the widow's name estand to uppear in Parlismentucy supers. The Sufferhave set it back, so far as admission to the House is concerned, for, for a time at least, the Ladies' Gallery has been closed, by order of the Speaker, and it has even horn said that it may be deemed advisable to reclude fading



- 1. SHUT OUT BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE: ARISTOCRATIC LADIES CLAMOURING FOR ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1738.
- 2. BEFORE THE PROVISION OF A LADIES' GALLERY: 100KING DOWN ON THE OLD HOUSE THROUGH THE VENTILATOR IN THE CEILING.
- 3. A LADY AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE: WIDOW FITZHARRIS PLEADING FOR SUPPORT AFTER THE EXECUTION OF HER HUSBAND, 1688.
- 4. CLOSED TEMPORARILY BY ORDER OF THE SPEAKER: THE LADIES' GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
- 5. IN THE HOUSE, AND YET NOT IN THE HOUSE: IN THE LADIES' GALLERY.

- 6. THE VENTILATOR IN THE CEILING OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS THROUGH WHICH LADIES VIEWED THE HOUSE.
- 7. SCRUTINISING THE ORDER FOR ADMISSION: AT THE OUTSIDE ENTRANCE TO THE LADIES' GALLERY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A CROWDED AUDIENCE: MR. VICTOR GRAYSON ADDRESSING A THRONG OF UNEMPLOYED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the member of Parliament who was suspended recently, spoke to a great crowd on Tower Hill the other day. He was received with cries of "Three cheers for the boy!" and his audience was as enthusiastic as it was large. Amongst the "calm advice" given by the speaker was the suggestion that it was time force were used. "You remember," he remarked, "how you got the Reform Bill and every industrial Bill that has ever been passed? Not by

begging and praying, but by threatening and doing. I have done. That's the whole point... You must not be content to demonstrate on Tower. Hill. You must come nearer home.... I shall go back to the House of Commons some day and I shall go back without apologising.... I lay myself unconditionally on the altar of the people, to do what they like, whether 'respectable' or not 'respectable,' whether according to the law or against it."

#### DYING IN A BLAZE OF GLORY: THE LAST OF THE WHITE CITY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



FIREWORKS AND MASSED BANDS IN THE STADIUM: THE 3000-FOOT FALL OF FIRE.

The Franco-British Exhibition closed its doors on Saturday of last week. It was feared that the occasion would be marked by considerable rowdyism. As a matter of fact, however, the crowd, as a whole, was well behaved, and the hundreds of police who were on special duty had comparatively little to do. The last scene of all took place in the Stadium, where, after a firework display, the massed bands of the Grenadiers, the Scots Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Cameron Highlanders, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry played popular airs,

After the bugles had sounded "The Last Post," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Marseillaise," and "God Save the King" were played.

#### IN THE DAYS OF FLYING MAN: SIGHTS THAT WILL BE COMMONPLACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



FROM TOWN TO TOWN BY AEROPLANE: M. BLERIOT FLYING OVER A FARM DURING HIS FLIGHT FROM TOURY TO ARTENAY.



FROM TOWN TO TOWN BY AEROPLANE: MR. HENRY FARMAN SKIRTING A CHURCH AND PASSING OVER A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR RHEIMS.

Man seems so near winning his battle against the air that it cannot be said to be unlikely that before long sights such as those illustrated will be among the commonplaces of life. Until the other day the builders of aeroplanes were content to fly a more or less circular course. Last week Mr. Farman changed his tactics by steering his aeroplane in a straight line from Châlons to Rheims. On the day following Mr. Farman's performance, M. Blériot on his monoplane aeroplane mide a flight from Toury to the neighbourhood of Artenay and back, a total distance of about 28 kilometres. He landed twice during these flights. Mr. Farman covered the 27 kilometres in 20 minutes, M. Blériot covered the 14 kilometres of his forward journey in rather under ten minutes.



In all the best Restaurants Black & White' is always in demand



Who has written a book under the title "Known to the Police."

As police-court missionary for so many years, Mr. Holmes is obviously admirably qualified to deal with the subject of the "submerged tenth."—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

#### ANDREW LANG ON WOOD-CUTS.

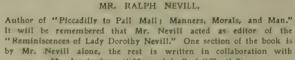
BOOKSELLER'S catalogue, that of Messrs. Picker-A ing and Chatto (No. 157), "what memories it stirs"! The authors are drawing attention to a new, cheap, and good thing for young collectors—the woodcut illustrations of the 'sixties. These used to be my

delight before I took up the professional pen. In those early days we had, among book-illustrators, Millais, D. G. Rossetti, Frederick Walker, Burne Jones (but seldom), Whistler, Tenniel, and M. J. Lawless, with Du Maurier and Frederick Sandys, not to mention the immortal John Leech.

My studious infancy pored over Tenniel's illustrations to James's "Æsop," published as early as 1848. The pictures are very good examples of Tenniel's classical manner, and if the book is "out of print," it ought to be restored to circulation. Every child with a liking for a picture-book will rejoice in it.

Perhaps the illustrated Tennyson of 1857 Perhaps the illustrated Tennyson of 1857 was never popular. It was a drawing-room-table book, heavy, and heavily gilded. But here one first met Rossetti, with his strange, beautiful designs for the "Palace of Art" and the "Lady of Shalott," delightfully mediæval, and unlike his painted mediævalisms. His favourite female type does not appear, happily. There are eighteen designs by Millais and seven by Holman Hunt, but Rossetti then seemed the master of them all seemed the master of them all.

Here, too, we have Thornbury's "Songs of the Cavaliers" (1857). I think I never could get a copy, and remember seeing a newspaper notice that quoted a poem with the refrain: "When Wogan rode first of the tender and true." The line has galloped through my memory ever since. The Wogan was he whom Clarendon calls "a very beautiful person." He led a troop of Cavaliers through Cromwell's England from Dover to join Middleton in the wilds round Lochgarry, and he there died of a wound. For a century the Wogans rode first in the ranks of the lost Cause, from black Worcester to Culloden moor: in "Clementina" Mr. Mason has portrayed the most witty and ad-Mason has portrayed the most witty and adventurous of the family of great adventurers.



The magazine Once a Week, which Bradbury and Evans published when Dickens foolishly quarrelled with them and started All the Year Round, is the great treasure - house of the good artists in black

Mr. Jerningham ("Marmaduke," of "Truth")

who has written another book, under the title "Nights with the Gods." It has been Dr. Reich's aim to give vent to his opinions through the medium of imaginary conversations with Plato, Apollo,

- Aristotle, and Zeus.—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.] got a guinea for them, wherewith I bought Lingard's "History of England." I looked up Lingard on Jeanne d'Arc, lately: he "made more mistakes than the words admit of." Fred Walker was drawing too. The author of the Catalogue thinks that he did not distinguish himself, but he was good enough for me. Two of my friends, boys in these days, knew him, which cast a halo round their handsome heads.

Who has written another book, under the title "Nights with the

Du Maurier wrote and illustrated a story of his own experiences as an "English Goldminer": he had not quite come into his kingdom, but his drawings for "The Notting Hill Mystery," an early story of hypnotism, very thrilling, remain clear before the mind's eye, like Sir Edward Poynter's "Castle by the "; that sunset is still imperishably radiant. Paul Grey, too; was among the artists; he died when very young, and was mourned in verse by "Nicholas," "the old man" (W. J. Prowse)—

There was one of our band whom we cherished,
The youngest, the purest, the best.
In the frost of the night time he perished.
Going quietly home to his rest.
And we thought, as we buried our dear one,
And mournfully turned us to go,
That the rappel was still sounding near one—
Listen! on bat, on bat le rappel là haut!

Soon it beat for Nicholas, the gay cricket-loving humourist. Tenniel drew much in Once a Week, and illustrated a forgotten novel by Shirley Brooks, "The Silver Cord," which was to restore the popularity endangered by "Evan Harrington"! Mr. Meredith had not been discovered by the pensive public; perhaps Mr. Henley did as much as any man to help the purblind public which did not appreciate "Richard Feverel" and "Rhoda Fleming." As a small boy, I did see the fun of the boys in the former novel, and of Hippy, and the love idyll, and mourned bitterly for Clare Doria Forey. But how or why Mr. Feverel went wrong with a lady whose name I forget—it was something like Mrs. Mountcoffeehouse—I could never understand. On verifying the could never understand. On verifying the authority, the name seems to be "Mrs. Mount"; the "coffeehouse" strayed in from the title of one of Thackeray's Irish peers.



THE ABERDEENSHIRE CRADLE OF THE GORDONS: THE RUINS OF HUNTLY CASTLE.

Huntly Castle is a most picturesque pile, which ceased to be inhabited by the family in the middle of the eighteenth century, when many of its stones were carried off to build dykes. It figures frequently in George MacDonald's novels.

Reproduced from Mr. F. M. Bullock's "The Gay Gordons," by fermission of Messrs. Chapman and Hall; photograph by  $W^*$  F. Webster.

and white. Messrs. Pickering and Chatto offer a set for six guineas, a good pennyworth. At St. Leonard's Hall, St. Andrews, I used to take the paper, which was a continued delight, for the stories and other papers were excellent, and we had Charles Keene illustrating Mr. Meredith's "Evan Harrington" and Charles Reade's "Good Fight." Here, Charles Reade's "Good Fight." Here, too, one first met the name of Mr. Swinburne, as author of a story in archaic English prose, "Dead Love," with a design by M. J. Lawless, the most "Preraffaelite" of the party. Millais drew constantly: his "White Cockade" and "Margaret Wilson" (the girl drowned for not abjuring Renwick's anarchist proclamation) remain beautiful in one's memory; and he could give dignity to the crinoline of the period. But he had plenty of better subjects, as in "The Plague of Elliant." His "Death dealing Arrows" I am apt to remember, because it fronted the earliest thing of mine, some rhymes, that ever was published. I know I



MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Whose "Reminiscences" are appearing in "The World's Work."



THE HON. MRS. MAXWELL SCOTT, Who has written a new book, "Madame Elisabeth de France."



THE WONDERFUL LEMCO AND OXO RANCHES.

The LEMCO and OXO Company own over one-and-a-quarter million acres of farms and 250,000 head of fine cattle, including numbers of beautiful pedigree animals.

An interesting and detailed account of a visit to the farms appears in "The Lancet" of Oct. 24, 1908, and is of special interest to medical men.

#### LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is certainly something illogical—or ironical in the contrast between the eulogies with which every London paper has recently teemed of the late Queen Victoria's political ability, and the warm recognition of the value to our country of her exercise of that ability and the records on other pages of the self-same papers of ladies being sent to prison to suffer as criminals, or being brutally flung out of public meetings, for pressing for a small share of political influence to be allowed to the sex to which the late illustrious monarch belonged. It is passing strange, also, to know that there exist elaborate arrangements for recording the votes in Parliamentary elections of men so densely ignorant and dull that they are not even able sufficiently to distinguish between the names of the candidates as printed on the ballot-paper to affix a cross to the one of their choice, while the women graduates of the Scottish Universities are about to appear before the House of Lords to claim that they are entitled to cast their votes for the members for the Universities—a franchise for which graduation is the qualification, but which two lower courts of law have already refused to allow these particular graduates to exercise simply because they are women. These contrasts are surely too absurd to be maintained much longer! It appears that about one-third of the University students in Scotland at present are girls.

Although the women graduates of the Scottish Universities are for the present refused their votes for the M.P. for the University, they have votes for their respective Lord Rectors. While Lord Curzon was standing for this honour at Glasgow University, a statement was made that he was opposed to education and degrees for women; he replied that this is so absolutely the reverse of the truth that he intends shortly again to bring forward a proposal that the women who pass the examinations for the degrees at Oxford University shall hereafter be allowed to receive the consequent hall-mark that is still denied them by both of our great Universities. Six hundred women entitled by examination to be graduates of Cambridge University walked in the Suffrage Procession last summer; but, as they are refused their degree, they wore no gowns, and "the man in the street" doubtless missed the full significance of the many ranks of young women wearing a pale-blue rosette and streamers. One of those bright girls who was introduced to me after the procession was a "double First," and all of them were honours women, as Girton and Newnham are not content to prepare for a mere "pass"; but they had no degrees.

It has now been decided, after a vote having been taken of the members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of England, that women shall in future be admitted to the examinations and titles of those bodies. This will be some advantage to the women students of the future, and is interesting as showing that



A GRACEFUL EVENING DRESS.

White satin gown with Empire short corsage outlined by silver-embroidered trimming with sash ends, berthe and

the medical profession has been completely opened to women; but there were already many degrees available that answered the purpose, so that the practical importance of the change in policy of the "R.C.S. and P." is not great.

The modern girl wisely believes in outdoor exercise in all weathers as much as do her brothers. Winter damps and chills must be combated, however, by suitable attire, and for keeping the feet and limbs dry and warm there is nothing to equal Fox's Spiral Puttees. These consist of straps of pure wool, in black or a variety of colours to match the costume, so cut as to wind spirally round the leg from ankle to knee, and accompanied by spats that keep the foot itself dry and warm. They are very easily put on, and as the spats are detachable, these may be used alone for the city streets; while for country walks, cycling, hockey, or going out with the guns, the entire puttee (which is inexpensive, by the way, beginning at 5s.) is invaluable for health and comfort. A booklet and shade-card can be obtained free by post from the manufacturers, Messrs. Fox Bros., Wellington, Somerset. The puttees are made for gentlemen also.

Sensible and smart are the tailor dresses that are so suitable for our climate. Straight and rather narrow skirts—sufficiently full in cut for comfortable walking always, and "trotting" length—are accompanied by well-cut coats, to which a certain smartness is given by a fancy vest, sometimes buttoning across in a point on the chest, sometimes appearing as a mere line down the front, sometimes as a shaped waistcoat buttoned down and cut off short at the waist, while the tail of the coat slopes away rather sharply to about half the skirt length. The "Napoleon" coat is a feature of the present season's fashion; it is made with wide revers, and a rather high double or "turn-over" collar. It fits close to the figure, over the bust, and also fits at the back to below the shoulder-blades, but thence, behind, it falls loose, or semi-loose, to about three-quarter length, while in front it is cut sharply off just beneath the bust. Round the waist, filling the space thus left, passes a wide swathed belt of soft black satin or watered silk ribbon, from which long ends fall over the right side of the skirt, knotted together or pulled through a ring covered with silk braid several inches below the waist, with the points of the sash continued a good deal longer.

For the smarter tailor-made gowns, braiding, especially soutache, is plentifully used; such ornamentation is placed up the fronts, round the tails, outlining the seams, and in some cases completely covering the garment in a closely meandering pattern, which last fashion, implying skilled workmanship, is somewhat expensive. It is some years since so much braiding and decoration was used on cloth and tweed and serge gowns, both on the skirts and coats. Even military frogs are again applied to women's wear, with large barrel fastenings. Black silk braids are also profusely used on velvet coats and short skirts.



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#### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

EVENT after event goes to prove how great a scape-goat certain unsuccessful French constructors in the Grand Prix made the Michelin tyres and rims. Some time since, I drew attention to the convincing manner in which Michelin tyres and detachable rims proved themselves à outrance in the races that took place over the brutal Bologna Circuit, and since then, tidings of their staunchness shown on the other side of the Atlantic are to hand. In the two opening meetings which took place on the Long Island Parkway, Lyttle, driving an Isotta-Fraschini on Michelin detachable rims and tyres, won the Parkway Sweepstakes, of and tyres, won the Parkway Sweepstakes, 234 miles; and Easter, on a Buick similarly rimmed and tyred, the Nassau Sweepstakes, of 93 miles. Then the first quartet of cars to finish in the Vanderbilt race, of 258 miles, also on the Parkway, were Michelined as to tyres and rims. Could there be better testimony!

What was really a wonderful performance for a 4-inch single-cylinder car was achieved on the Brooklands course on Wednesday of last week by M. Naudin, driving a Sizaire and Naudin voiturette; indeed, the self-same car which was driven so suc-cessfully by M. Naudin in the Grand Prix des Voiturettes and many successive small car races across the Channel. Invited by Messrs. Jarrott and Letts, of Great Marlborough Street, M. Naudin created records at Brooklands for the half-mile, fifty miles, one hour, and one hundred miles for a single-cylinder car of the R.A.C. rating, equivalent to a 4-inch cylinder. The actual figures are not available at the moment, those published immediately after the run not being official, but the full one hundred miles was covered by the car at a speed of 64.8 miles per hour. Although the bore of the cylinder was only four inches, the stroke was ten inches. Hence such speed and much spirit seerships. inches. Hence such speed, and much spirit-searching on the part of those responsible for the R.A.C. horse power rating formula.

Motorists who contemplate shipping their cars to France for the run to Monte Carlo will learn with pleasure that cars may now be carried by the passenger-

boats on the greatly favoured Newhaven-Dieppe service the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Hitherto this particular passage has been somewhat shunned by Channel-crossing motorists, for the reason that their cars could only go at night, and by cargoboats, and then only to find very poor landing facilities at Dieppe. But now the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have changed all that by

accepting cars on passenger-boats, and by erecting a accepting cars on passenger-boats, and by erecting a very powerful hoist at Dieppe, in the shape of a crane capable of landing the heaviest car. Now Newhaven is the nearest cross-Channel port to London, and Dieppe is the best point of departure on the French coast. If the company can only arrange to expedite the Customs business they should shortly find a stream of motor-cars going their way.

A perusal of the searching and lengthy discussion

dealt with at some length by that talented automobile engineer Mr. Alexander Craig, who only emphasised what is quite well known to those who today go up and down the world in motor cars of various degrees namely, that there are quite a number of "poppet"-valve en-gines that are really noiseless, and, capacity for capacity, every bit as efficient as the Knight motor, if not more so. A new broom sweeps clean; and, though I have every confidence in the Daimler management, we shall know more about the Knight engine, and, maybe, still more to its credit, when it has been in the hands of the ordinary user, and his some-times very ordinary driver, for a twelvemonth at least.

That the foot-passenger, that "chartered libertine of the Highway," as I once saw him described in a cycling journal, takes precedence of all and sun-dry on the road, be it footpathed or no, is frequently impressed upon motorists, both legally and practically. But one learned in the law has arisen to assert that no comparison can be instituted as between a foot-passenger ambulating, and a road-passenger travelling on wheels, however those wheels may be made to rotate. The wheel-carried traveller is a passenger all the same, and as one passing along and using the road to pass from one passing along and using the road to pass from one point to another, has, in every way, equal rights with the pedestrian, who by ill-judged counsel has come to regard himself as the Lord High Overlord of every kind of traffic.



THE CLÉMENT-BAYARD.

The Clément-Bayard made a successful trial trip the other day, went from Sartrouville to Paris, there manoeuvred over the Bourse, and then made the return journey. The contrivance is sixty metres in length, and ten and a-half metres in her largest diameter, and has a lifting power of about a ton. Her motor develops 120-horse power.

#### THE PREVENTION OF THROAT TROUBLES.

The number of men, women, and children, who constantly suffer from sore throat, more especially at this season of damp, fog, and cold, presents a problem to the medical practitioner which has long given him very serious trouble. At last this problem has been solved, and the means has been found of putting an end to this distributions condition by the discourage which the medical problem. distressing condition by a discovery which the medical profession hail as one of the most valuable gifts they have received from science

The way in which this discovery has been made-the nature of the remedy, its powers, and the method of its application—Dr. Andrew Wilson, the eminent authority on hygiene, describes in detail in his latest work, "The Prevention of Infectious Disease," a contribution to the literature of science which promises to still further enhance the author's reputation as a promoter of the public

#### A GUARD AGAINST INFLUENZA.

Dr. Andrew Wilson touches the root of the trouble when he says in his work, "Most infectious ailments reach the body through the mouth, hence in time and seasons of influenza, diphtheria, or when scarlet fever and other zymotic ailments are "in the air," it will be well to remind our release of the releas well to remind ourselves of the value of allowing a 'Formamint' tablet to dissolve occasionally in the mouth. If influenza and other infectious troubles are acquired in crowded assemblies, the use of a 'Formamint' tablet

under such conditions may be relied on to ward off risks

Infectious ailments reach the body through the mouth, they develop in the throat, and "Formamint Wulfing" is the name science has given to the recently discovered remedy for the evil—that is the gist of the matter. But more of Dr. Andrew Wilson's words are

worth quoting and seriously reflecting over. He says:-"No ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organ of the voice or 'larynx,' nor are there any troubles in which it is more difficult by means of ordinary remedies to reach the parts affected. Inhalations and gargles often fail to give relief, by reason usually of the fact that they are difficult of application, disagreeable to use, and quickly lose their effect.

#### MICROBES MADE HARMLESS

That which Science has searched for and found at last, he tells us, "is a substance which shall exercise an antiseptic action, and destroy microbes, without injurious effect, either upon the mouth or on the body." This substance 'Formamint Wulfing' his description shows to adequately meet these requirements. 'Formamint' comes to the front as an efficient remedy in throat troubles by reason of its disinfective powers. It clears the field of the germ products to which the throat ailment is due, and thus initiates the one essential condition of the

process of speedy healing and vital repair.
""Formamint Wulfing," Dr. Andrew Wilson says,
"is sold in the form of tablets, in bottles which can be

carried in the satchel. One tablet dissolved in the mouth at intervals allows of the active principle to mingle with the saliva, in which it is freely soluble. Through the saliva it is brought into immediate and close contact with saliva it is brought into immediate and close contact with every part of the mouth, pharynx, and throat. In such ailments as smoker's throat, 'clergyman's sore throat,' and those affections which distress singers and speakers, 'Formamint' is promptly effective, while in the treatment of children's complaints, thrush, inflammation of the tonsils, etc., it has been proved the greatest gift we have yet had from Science.'

Invaluable as a prevention of infection—medical men

Invaluable as a prevention of infection-medical men and nurses now place a tablet in their mouths for that purpose after visiting patients suffering from infectious disease—"Formamint," Dr. Andrew Wilson tells us, "is a germicide and a sweetener, effective in nature, and above all, pleasant to use and capable of easy and instant

In face of the public benefit of so important a In face of the public benefit of so important a medicament becoming widely known, the publishers of Dr. Andrew Wilson's work, in which it is fully described, have instructions to distribute a first large edition of the work by post, free of cost, to all who feel sufficient interest in the subject to write to them for a copy. A postcard, mentioning "The Illustrated London News," addressed to A. Williams and Co., 24, Alfred Place, London, W.C., will insure a copy by return of post. by return of post

"Formamint Wulfing," by the way, may be obtained from all chemists, in bottles, at is. 11d.

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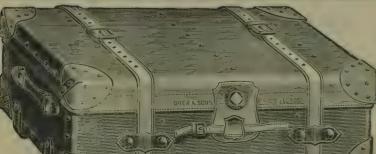


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#### MUSIC.

THE first of the London Symphony Orchestra's evening concerts, under the direction of Dr. Richter, may well have aroused enthusiasm and regret in almost equal parts. The enthusiasm would have been evoked by one of the finest performances of a Mozart Symphony that the Londoner has been privileged to hear for many a long day; the regret would have been due to the fact that Dr. Richter does not use the splendid instrument at his command to break new ground, to explore untravelled country. We know what the great conductor can do country. We kno with Beethoven,

Wagner, and Mozart, and if the limit of our days were not more or less firmly fixed, it would be hard to complain while masterpieces are interpreted in tashion worthy of them. But the number of the fine concerts we may hope to attend is comparatively small; the volume of unplayed music is very bulky, and tends ever to increase; while a glance at the whole programme of the London Symphony Orchestra's season shows that the novelties promised may be well-nigh exhausted on the fingers of one Conse quently while adwork performed is of the highest quality, and that the performance calls for nothing

but gratitude and praise, there is room for protest against the limitations of the programme. Glazounov's "Ouverture Solennelle," with which last week's concert came to an end, is, of course, the work of a living composer, but it is hardly one that will establish his reputation, or even confirm it. Glazounov is a cluver empresery appears to the confirm of the confirmation of the programme. is a clever composer enough, and a master of orchestration, but we have heard all his gifts displayed to greater advantage by some of his ballet music

Mi-cha Elman has been praised so often and so heartily in these pages that it is permissible to say, without any attempt to detract from his many gifts, that he did himself less than justice at the Richter concert. He played the Tchaikovsky Concerto, a work so difficult that the great violinist to whom the composer dedicated the piece refused to play it. Elman has the concerto at his finger-tips; his triumph over passages that some other players find impossible is several years old, but that triumph was for once too marked. The concerto seemed to exist less as a work of art than as a medium for the player's virtuosity, and for some at least

Miss Jolanda Mérö's appearance in London last week was heralded by several "puffs preliminary," and it must have been a pleasant surprise to those who attended her first recital to find that she was worthy of them. The young Hungarian is a pianist whose performance was very fine, and whose promise is still finer, for if she can interpret the classical masters with the same quality of expression and restraint that she gave to Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt, she will find in London as Schumann, and Liszt, she win find in London to large a measure of encouragement as she is said to have received on the Continent. Her sense of balance is remarkable; when she plays, you do not feel that you can

not see the wood because of the trees. She is gifted with a remarkand not a full order hands equally gifted but less reunder her control, and are associated in the ear with the piano. The first item on the pronanyi - found her nervous, and the nervousness led to a little coarseness in the touch. This soon disappeared, and was not beard again. Schu-mann's "Phan-tasie-Stücke," or, rather, the se-lections from it,

able technique, but manages to remember that she is playing a piano, chestra, so that the most exacting passages, that become a mere tor-rent of sound unstrained, remain gramme - some Variations by Doh-

Mérö at her best. As far as she has shown her gifts, they are associated in the mind with her reading of remarkie music ing of romantic music.

For Gentlemen.

It should be noted that the Hambourg Subscription Concerts are to be given at the Æolian Hall. The first of what promises to be a most interesting series will take



HOW MULAI HAFID WAS ACCLAIMED IN TANGIER: POWDER PLAY. FROM THE PICTURE BY MAURICE ROMBERG, EXHIBITED AT MESSRS. TOOTH'S Mr. Romberg's exhibition of pictures of Morocco and Biskra should certainly be seen,

> among the audience the performance failed of its usual effect. In the second half of the programme the violinist selected Beethoven as the composer of his choice, only to show that his temperament does not respond at all to that stately master of all music. Nor was the encore piece, by Bach, happily chosen. It would be easy, did space permit, to emphasise the points and details in which the playing was not as it has been, but a general impression is all that can be recorded here.



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#### THE PLAYHOUSES.

"LE GRAND SOIR." AT TERRY'S.

THERE are enough thrills in the latest importation from Paris, "Le Grand Soir," a drama of the

Russian Revolution by M. Leopold Kampf, which Miss Andrews has brought over from the Théâtre des Arts, to stock half-a-dozen ordinary sensational plays. Towards the close of its first act is heard a pistol-shot that marks the suicide of a political refugee, whose hiding-place has been traced by the police. Towards the end of the second act we are startled by a louder sound, that of musketry fire, indicating the shooting down of students by the military. Just before the curtain falls on the third and last act a yet more appalling din occurs: it is the noise of the explosion of a bomb, which brings about a Governor's destruction. A crescendo of horrors, you will perceive! And this is not all. The scene of the police raid is made ghastly by a realistic representation of the brutalities inflicted by the gendarmes on the revolutionaries, including women, whom they arrest. There are shrieks and cries that come up from wounded and dying in the streets after the musketry-fire. Lastly, there is an episode almost too painful to watch, in which the heroine, after sending her lover to the work of assassination, breaks down in an agony of distress; and then, by superhuman efforts, recovers, and vociferates with frenzied emphasis the hymn of the Revolution. But as you cannot make, we are told, an omelette without breaking eggs, so you cannot write a drama of Nihilism without dealing in violent incidents. Not that the play is one of mere violence; Not that the play is one of mere violence; the violence, at any rate, is more that of emotions than of incidents. It contains a strong idea—that of the struggle which goes on in a girl-patriot's mind between the claims of love and those of her cause. As will be seen, her cause triumphs, but the tragedy comes only after tremendous love-scenes. If the idrama is remarkable, the acting is more so. Not since the Sicilian Players were here have we had acting that is so much alive, so tense in its ing that is so much alive, so tense in its gesticulation and vocal emphasis. Above all, "Le Grand Soir" means the discovery in Mlle. Vera Sergine of an actress of wonderful temperament and emotional power. Her phrasing, with her rich contralto voice, compels admiration; her nervous force and abandon are peculiarly striking in the lovepassages; but it is her paroxysms of passion in the final moments of the play, her mad

chanting of the song of freedom, which put the finishing stroke on her performance; these are worth walking miles to enjoy. Mlle. Sergine has a worthy partner in M. Karl Roger; he makes love with a fervour that will leave the average English actor in despair.



LUXURY IN TRAVELLING. THE ORNATE INTERIOR OF THE "ALBERTA" CAR OF "THE SOUTHERN BELLE" EXPRESS BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.

"The Southern Belle," the new Pullman Limited Express between London and Brighton, is a remarkable production, and a great addition to the trains de luxe of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The seven cars which make up the train have cost some £40 000, and there is seating accommodation for 219 people. The price of a day return ticket is 12s.

'THE BURGLAR WHO FAILED," AT THE CRITERION. Mr. St. John Hankin has got hold of a very hackneyed idea for the one-act farce of his which precedes "Lady Epping's Lawsuit" in the Criterion bill, and the merit of his piece consists entirely in the freshness of his treatment. The play turns on the situation of a girl's discovering a burglar in her bedroom.

Mr. Hankin's heroine, however, is no timorous, shrieking Miss, but a sensible and athletic young creature who makes use of a hockeystick to disarm the intruder, and then calmly cross-questions him as to what has made him adopt the profession of "crib-cracking." In the course of an entertaining interview, we learn that he is a discharged footman, who bungles sadly at his new trade and is much incommoded by his being subject to chronic catarrh, and the bright, if conventional, little play ends with his promising to give up house - breaking and to take a situation which the young lady will make it her business to procure him. Miss Elfrida Clement and Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk bring out the register of the compdicate with a pleasing the points of the comedietta with a pleasing avoidance of over-emphasis.

Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.

The International Motor Exhibition is to open at Olympia on Friday, the 13th, and promises to present to the motorist's notice many things of interest, including cars from some £200 to £1000 and over.

The fact that Avon tyres are not only exceedingly popular, but are adding to their popularity day by day, has made it necessary for their manufacturers, the Avon Indiarubber Company, Limited, of Melksham, Wilts, to establish a London depot This is at 35, Long Acre, was built specially for the company, and has a very handsome appearance. The firm recently obtained a contract from the War Office. obtained a contract from the War Office.

With Mexico coming so rapidly to the front, there must be many who will be interested to hear of the publication of the Mexican Year Book for 1908. The work, which contains over a thousand pages and is issued under the auspices of the Department of Finance of the Republic of Mexico, contains a great deal of information likely to be of value to the investing and mercantile public. Included in it are twenty three those thousand and appropriate these threes dealt with maps, and amongst those things dealt with are the public debt, foreign trade, banks and banking, railways and shipping, mining and manufacturing industries. It is published by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Limited, 40 and 41, Coleman Street, E.C.

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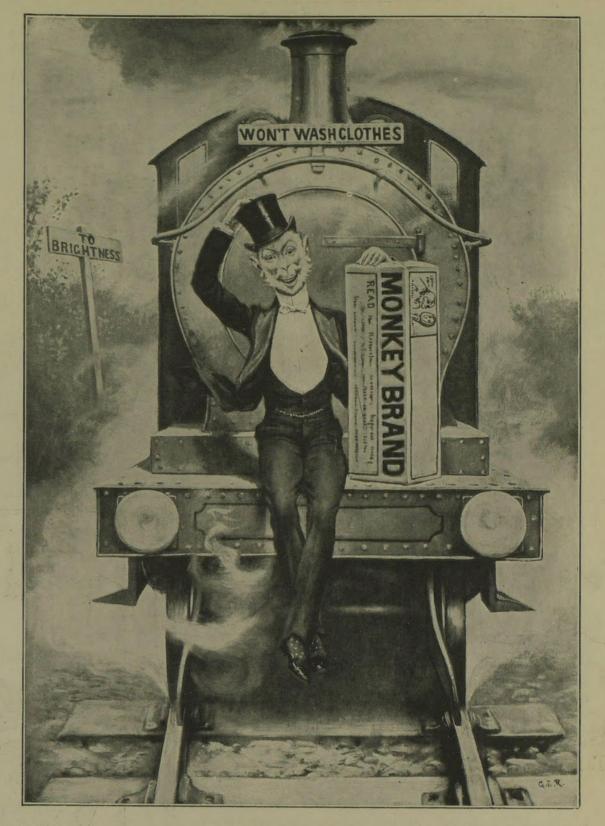
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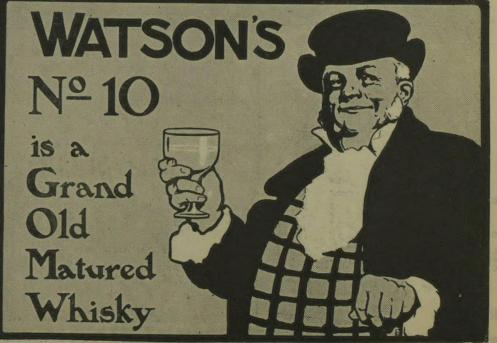
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#### CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

ATHOL WOODS (Croyde, North Devon).—What is the reply to I. Q to B 4th, followed by mate? The problem, however, is scarcely strong enough to spend much time upon.

A GISEL (Harlesden).—None of the solutions you send are correct.

HEREWARD.-We are greatly obliged, and shall be happy to make a

E WALLIS (Scarborough).-Received with thanks. Shall be noticed at an early date.

G SHLLINGFLEET JOHNSON.-Much obliged.

CHESS AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Association between the Rev. W. C. Palmer and Mr. F. J. Lee. the Championship tween the Rev. W. C. Palmer and Mr. F. J. Lee.

(Queen's Parm Game.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)

P to Q 4th
P to R 3rd
Q Kt to R 2nd
Castles
R to K sq
P to Q R 3rd
P takes P
P to K 4th
B to Kt 2nd
Kt to B sq
K Kt to B sq
R to K 2nd
Castles
R to K to R 2nd
P to R 3rd
P takes P
R to B sq
K to C 2nd
R to B sq
R to K 2nd
R to B sq
R to K 2nd
R to B sq
R to C 2nd
R to B sq
R to C 3nd
R

HITE (Mr. P.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)

r. P to Q 4th

2. P to Q B 4th

3. Kt to Q B 3rd

4. B to Kt 5th

5. P to K 3rd

6. Kt to B 3rd

7. Q to B 2nd

8. K to Q 8a

9. B to Q 3rd

9. B to Q 3rd

9. B to Q 3rd

10. B takes P

11. B to Q 3rd

12. P to K 4th

13. Castles

4. B to K 3rd

6. P to K 2nd

6. P to K 5th

7. B to K 4th

8. Kt takes B

9. B to Kt 5th

10. P takes P

11. It to R 5th

12. Kt to K 5th

Aithough coming y

P takes P Kt to Q 4th Kt to K Kt 3rd

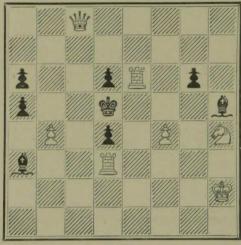
Better to take the Knight at once, but probably time was wanted for analysis. The text-move permits White to retrieve his misrale. 23. Q to Kt 4th P takes Kt

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3357 received from D Bhattacharzza (Calcutta); of No. 3358 from C A M (Penang) and Amar Natti Bhattacharzza (Santipur); of No. 3350 from D Bhattacharzza, M Murias (Mexico City), and C Carmi; of No. 3362 from Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone),

P Daly (Brighton', F W Atchinson (Crowthorne), Eugene Henry (Lewisham', C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and F Horn (Brixton); of No. 3363 from F Horn, C J Fisher (Eyel, R Church, and J Hope (Greenwich); of No. 3364 from T Roberts (Hackney), Albert Wolff (Putney), J Hope, R Church, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), H S Brandreth (Weybridge, Eugene Henry, and Mrs. Kelly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3363 received from T Roberts, Captain Challice, J Hope, Martin F, E J Winter-Wood, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, J G Tucker (Ilkley), F Henderson, A F Dunn (Camberwell), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), R Worters (Canterbury), H S Brandreth, Ernst Mauer (Berlin), Eugene Henry, P Daly, Fred R Underhill (Norwich), J Coad (Vauxhall), and R C Widdecombe (Saltash).

PROBLEM No. 3366.—By H. E. Kidson.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3363 .- By F. HENDERSON.

1. B to Q 4th 2. Kt to B 5th (ch) 3. Q or Kt mates

BLACK K moves K moves

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

DR. FYSON, Bishop of Hokkaido, Japan, has resigned his bishopric, and has accepted the living of Elmley Lovitt, Droitwich. His resignation brings to a close a career of devoted and faithful service in Japan, which extended over thirty-four years. Dr. Fyson went to the Far East as C.M.S. missionary in 1874, and from 1889 to 1895 was Principal of the Society's Theological College at Osaka.

The Bishop of London has been visiting Cornwall, as he had promised to preach at the twenty-first anniversary of the cathedral's consecration in 1887. On Monday evening there was a special service in the nave for men from all parts of the diocese.

I visited a few days ago the Church of St. James the Less, Bethnal Green, where the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield carries on his magnificent institutional work. During the summer great improvements have been made. The gallery stairs have been widened, and stained-glass windows have been introduced at the east end. The men's meeting on Sunday afternoons is as crowded and as successful as ever.

The Bishop of Birmingham, in a recent hospital sermon, remarked that there is need for a great reform in our way of thinking of sickness. Suppose a child were placed under conditions which were bad for health, were placed under conditions which were bad for health, so that it weakened and died—it was not God's will that it should die. God intended the child to live and be strong. The kingdom of Christ, added Dr. Gore, is the kingdom of health, and sickness is an invasion that should be repelled. "If men would set themselves unitedly to get to the roots and the causes of disease there is no shadow of doubt but that in our generation we could reduce disease to a quarter of its present proportion." reduce disease to a quarter of its present proportions.

The Rev. Paul W. Wyatt, who has resigned the Chaplaincy of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, has ministered there for twenty-five years. He feels that this is a sufficiently long period for a congregation to listen to a single voice, and be subject to the teaching of one man .- V.

# LAZENBY'S SAUCE

good specimen of at 33. R to Q 4th 34. R to Q 5th 35. P to Kt 3rd 36. K to Kt 2nd 37. K takes R 38. K to Kt 2nd 39. K to R 3rd 40. P to K 6th

is the Best Sauce."

Crive chess.

B to B 4th
R to B sq
Kt to K 5th (ch)
R takes R
R to B sq (ch)
R to B 7th (ch)
R takes Q R P
Kt to B 7th (ch)
R to B 7th esigns.

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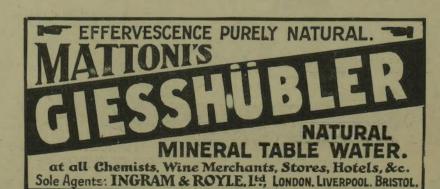
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#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of MAJOR CHARLES EDMUND NEWTON, of the Manor House, Mickleover, Derby, High Sheriff in 1882, and a director of Crompton and Evans' Union Banking Company, who died on July 2, have been proved, and the value of the unsettled estate sworn at £185.573. The testator, after confirming his marriage settlement, gives £1000 to his wife; the household furniture, live and dead stock, to his son Francis Curzon Newton; £8000 in trust for each of his daughters Mrs. St. Quintin, Mrs. Fox Strangways, Frances Emily, and Margaret Ethel; an annuity of £200 to his daughterin-law Agnes Catherine Rich Newton; and legacies to persons in the employ of the bank and to servants.

the bank and to servants. The residue of his estate he leaves to his children, Mrs. St. Quintin, Mrs. Fox Strangways, Mrs. Oxley, Frances Emily, Margaret Ethel, Edith Eleanor, and Constance Adelaide.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1905) of MRS. ELISA RAMSAY STEVENSON, of Eltham Court, Eltham, Kent, widow of Mr. James Cochrane Stevenson, late M.P. for South Shields, is now proved, the value of the property being £54,287. Mrs. Stevenson gives an annuity of £100 to her sister Agnes Jane McClelland for life and then to her husband; £200 to her sister Frances Reid; £50 to the Women's Missionary Association; small legacies to nieces and servants; and the residue to her children.

The will (dated April 16, 1881) of Mr. Henry Williams, D.L., of Moor Park, Harrogate, and for-merly of Cross Hill, Blackburn, surgeon, who died on Aug. 3, has been proved by his widow, the value of the estate amounting to £166,818, all of which he leaves to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated June 20, 1907) of MR. JOHN BRISCOE, F.R.C.S., of 5, Broad Street, Oxford, who

died on Sept. 28, has been proved by Edward George Sandford Corser and Dr. Edward Rice, the value of the estate amounting to £79,294. The testator gives £500 each to Adelaide Julia Wells, Horatio Percy Symonds, Frank John Redding, and the executors; £500 to each of his first cousins once removed on his mother's side; £100 each to Eleanor Farrell and Mary Bleay;

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Mr. Thomas White, Bromsgrove, Worcester
Mr. Florance Thomas Stephen Rippingall, The
Manor Cottage, Langham, Norfolk
Rev. James Nelson Palmer, Bembridge, Isle of

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the proprietors do everything in their power to justify the boast.

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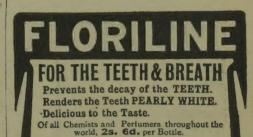
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